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The world food and agricultural situation has recently tended to change less rapidly than during the years of postwar recovery. It has therefore seemed fitting to modify the form of the annual report on the state of food and agriculture, giving less emphasis to the current situation and short-term outlook and more to longer-term problems and to other special subjects which in the past it has not been possible to treat in detail.

Last year's report consisted of a review of the developments of the whole postwar decade. This year the food and agricultural situation in 1955/56 and the outlook for 1956/57 are reviewed in a single chapter. The two following chapters, the first of the new series of special studies, deal respectively with some factors influencing the development of international trade in agricultural products, and with general trends and outlook in the world's fisheries. The report is introduced by the customary summary.

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FOOD CONSUMPTION SINCE THE WAR

by ADAM SZARF *

This article outlines over-all changes in world food supplies which have occurred since prewar years on the basis of recent consumption data selected from FAO's Food Balance Sheets. The use of these Sheets provides an alternative approach to estimates based directly on production data and a check on these estimates. Only the quantitative aspect of food consumption is discussed here; nutritional considerations bearing on the qualitative aspects of food consumption, which cannot be dealt with adequately within the limits of a short article, have been excluded.

Summary of Conclusions

World food consumption measured in calories on a per caput basis has, in recent years, averaged slightly less than before the war (see Tables 1 and 2). Per caput levels of food supplies are nowhere higher than before the war, except in Africa (including the Near East) and possibly Latin America. [1] Supply levels of fats and oils, milk and sugar have increased, while average supplies of cereals have declined. The quality of average food supplies seems to have improved, as indicated by the increasing consumption of animal proteins, but this improvement has, so far, been confined to the areas of high food consumption. A tendency toward less equal distribution of world food supplies has been in evidence. Differences in income levels and associated factors are seen as the main factor influencing the distribution pattern of food supplies.

The Method

The Food Balance Sheet method of estimating food supplies starts with national data on food production, trade, and stock movements; it makes appropriate deductions for the amounts used for animal feed, seed, and other non-food purposes, and thus arrives at estimates of food supplies available for human consumption. These are divided by population estimates and the resulting averages are in turn expressed in calories and proteins, fats, etc., available at the retail level.

The use of this method for analysis of the world food situation poses two main difficulties. First, there is the question of the accuracy of the data. The range and reliability of production data vary from country to country, and in the case of some less developed countries, production and trade data of some commodities have to be broadly estimated. Data on farm and commercial stocks are seldom available, and since statistics on crop utilization are, in general, rarely computed, the quantities used for feed and industrial purposes, as well as losses through wastage, have to be roughly estimated for many countries. Consequently, final estimates are bound to vary in accuracy, and in the case of some countries, may be only informed guesses. Yet, in statistically advanced countries, these estimates are in general probably close to the facts and not too far from the facts even in those countries where statistical information is deficient. As a broad indication rather than a precise expression of average national food supplies, they may be taken to show the relative position of particular countries and areas with respect to their average consumption levels.

The question of coverage is closely related. Food Balance Sheet data are available only for a limited number of countries and give only partial information. In addition, the data relate only to the national averages and they represent food supplies available rather than the quantity of food actually consumed in a given period. Hence, the limited validity of these figures as a basis for generalizations about the

* The author wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Mrs. L. Salimei in assembling the statistical material for this paper, and also the helpful comments by Messrs. S. d'Amico, K. Rao, and P. L. Sherman.

[1] See page 2.

nutritional status of the population and the need for cautious use of the data.

Secondly, and of more fundamental importance, there is the problem of the meaning of Food Balance Sheet data measured in calories. Aggregate food consumption measured in terms of energy, i.e., calories, while highly significant for some purposes (e.g., when measured against the amount of effort needed for physical work) ignores entirely the qualitative aspects of food supply. Similar objections could be raised against any method of aggregating heterogeneous elements in terms of one common denominator (whether calories, physical weight, money values, etc.) since they yield totals which are only partial reflections of the total food supply and which, however meaningful in some cases, may be quite insignificant in others. Since calorie requirements of human beings are ordinarily fixed within relatively narrow limits, an increase in calorie intake may not necessarily denote an improvement, nor a decrease a deterioration in food standards. Consequently, a quantitative expression of food intake, such as calories, may not always be appropriate, especially when qualitative aspects of food consumption are under discussion. On the other hand, FAO estimates of total supplies are the sum of the detailed values for particular commodities and commodity groups and are supplemented by information on average supplies of total and animal protein, animal and vegetable fats, etc., all of which provide significant pointers to the qualitative aspects of food consumption. Furthermore, calorie estimates alone are useful in low-consumption areas, probably accounting for the larger part of world population, in which quantitative aspects of consumption are of primary importance. To conclude, while it may be true that food consumption does not necessarily improve or deteriorate with the quantity of food consumed and that world averages of total calorie intake thus do not automatically reflect trends in world food consumption, the commodity breakdown, together with data on total and animal protein intake, contributes significantly to an assessment of such trends. Moreover, whatever their imperfections, the fact that Food Balance Sheet data are the only available source of comparable information on national food supplies and consumption levels in various countries makes them indispensable as a basis for discussion of the world food situation.

Basic Data

Table 1 contains consumption averages on a regional and world basis in terms of calories and proteins for various foods and for all foods. The same countries and commodities or commodity groups were selected for both prewar and recent postwar years with a view to securing as uniform and wide a coverage as possible, geographically[2] and by commodity. With a few modifications, prewar data correspond to those published in the FAO *Second World Food Survey*. Postwar estimates have been chosen so as to reflect the most recent situation, and to afford a reasonable comparison with prewar. They relate mostly to 1954/55 and 1955/56, but in the absence of more recent data, the 1952/53 estimates have been used for a few

[2] Geographical regions as defined, for the purpose of this article, include the following countries:
1. Western Europe (Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia); 2. North America (Canada, United States); 3. Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Uruguay); 4. Far East (Ceylon, India, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines); 5. Oceania (Australia, New Zealand); 6. Africa, including the Near East (Egypt, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Turkey).

Table 1. — Per Caput Supplies of Calories and Proteins from Selected Foods and Groups of Foods

Region[1]	Number of countries	Calories														Proteins			
		All foods		Cereals		Roots and tubers		Fats and oils		Meat and fish		Milk		Sugar		All foods		Animal foods	
		Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war
		Calories per day														*Grams per day*			
Western Europe	16	2 885	2 855	1 285	1 170	190	190	385	410	310	300	240	265	260	300	86	84	36	37
North America	2	3 140	3 085	895	715	130	95	494	488	435	515	370	425	500	490	89	91	50	62
Latin America	7	2 250	2 470	835	890	225	270	145	220	402	395	200	235	285	380	78	80	43	43
Far East	5	1 995	1 830	1 370	1 245	45	50	55	65	30	20	120	95	140	120	57	51	9	8
Africa and Near East	4	2 395	2 465	1 665	1 615	20	20	110	110	105	130	110	120	180	275	72	71	14	17
Oceania	2	3 290	3 095	985	965	100	85	395	405	710	620	305	340	560	500	102	93	67	64
All countries considered	36	2 445	2 360	1 240	1 145	108	108	220	235	190	190	190	200	240	250	72	66	24	26

[1] See footnote 2 above.

countries. Estimates for some food groups [3] of more doubtful validity have been excluded altogether. Thirty-six countries are included, comprising approximately 65 percent of the world population (i.e., about 950 million before the war and 1,200 million most recently), but excluding China and the U.S.S.R. In subsequent paragraphs, the expression "world" is to be read as applicable to this group of 36 countries. However, as argued below, it is believed that conclusions in general may be extended to the entire regions, with the exclusion of the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China.

The regional estimates in Table 1 differ in their coverage. Those relating to Western Europe are representative of 90 percent, to North America of 100 percent, and to Oceania of 80 percent of their respective populations. [4] On the other hand, estimates for the Far East are based on about 65 percent, for Latin America on 55 percent, and for Africa (including the Near East) on 20 percent only of the population of those regions. The question arises of how far the estimates for the latter three regions are, in fact, representative of each of them as a whole.

It is not the absolute value of these estimates that is of major interest in this connection. There is, in fact, no way of determining whether they reflect true average conditions in these regions. However, it may be assumed that they provide a reasonable indication of changes since before the war in per caput food supplies in the Far East, Latin America, and Africa (including the Near East). Their validity, in this more limited sense, can be roughly tested by reference to the relevant FAO indices of per caput food production on a regional basis.

The percentage changes in regional estimates of per caput food supplies are shown in Table 2. The FAO regional indices of food production [5] cover a much wider selection of countries in each of the three regions than do the FAO Food Balance Sheets. [6] If one makes allowances for changes in food uses, net trade, waste, stocks, etc., since the war, the remaining divergencies between FAO regional production indices, on the one hand, and estimates in Table 2, on the other, can be attributed to the different geographical coverage of these two indicators. [7]

Although detailed information on food utilization is lacking, the non-food uses form so small a proportion of total food production in each of these regions, [8] that even if such uses showed some changes since the war, they could safely be ignored. Moreover, since the effects of net changes in the levels of inter-regional trade in food can be broadly estimated, a general idea of the validity of regional changes in average food supplies (Table 2) can be given for the Far East and Africa, and, rather more tentatively, for Latin America.

Official FAO estimates of per caput food production in the Far East (excluding China) show that in the last few years, this has remained virtually unchanged at about 10 percent below the prewar level. The decline in the regional average calorie level (Table 2) is about 8 percent. Broad changes in average consumption levels in the Far East as a whole may always be expected to approximate movements over time in food production in view of the relatively low ratio of the region's net trade in foodstuffs to its total food production. On the other hand, the decline since the war in per caput calorie levels in the Far East might be expected to be somewhat less pronounced than the fall in its per caput production. The Far East as a whole has, since the war, turned from a net exporting into a net importing region and this factor, though not strong enough to compensate for the decline in per caput production, has clearly helped to sustain average food calorie supplies at higher levels than would otherwise have been possible. Although the estimated decline in average food supplies in Table 2 applies to only two-thirds of the Far East's total population, it does seem to provide a fairly correct impression both of the direction and of the approximate magnitude of the change in per caput calorie supplies of the region as a whole.

On the other hand, the percentage for Africa in Table 2 seems to underestimate the extent of the increase in average food calorie levels for the region as a whole. Almost certainly, the average consumption of cereals in Africa is higher than before the war and not lower, as indicated in Ta-

[3] Eggs, fruits and vegetables, pulses and nuts.
[4] Population estimates based on the FAO *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Part I, Production, 1954.*
[5] See *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1956.*

Table 2. — Changes in Per Caput Food Supplies Measured in Calories

Region [1]	Changes since prewar years
	Percent
Western Europe	— 1
North America	— 2
Latin America	+10
Far East	— 8
Africa (incl. Near East)	+ 3
Oceania	— 6
All countries considered	— 4

[1] See definition of regions in footnote 2, page 2.

[6] For the definition of regional totals applicable to FAO agricultural indices, see *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Part I, Production,* Notes on the Tables.
[7] Ignoring probably insignificant discrepancies resulting from the different methods of computation.
[8] For the purpose of calculating the FAO food production index, it is assumed that only about 5 percent of total food produced in the Far East and Latin America is used as feed and seed, both before and after the war, while no deduction of this type is made for Africa.

ble 1. The volume of Africa's exports has increased since the war, but so have food imports, and there has been no marked change in the region's net balance of trade in foodstuffs. Therefore, the rise since the war in Africa's per caput production of foodstuffs, shown by FAO's production index to be of the order of 8 percent in 1954/55 and 1955/56, is also likely to indicate broadly the extent of the region's increase in average food supplies. This increase has probably been underestimated in Table 2 because the Food Balance Sheet data for Africa entirely leave out of account those countries in the region in which food increases in recent years, especially in cereals, are understood to have been most pronounced.

In Latin America the picture is less clear. There can be little doubt that the considerable decline since before the war in per caput food exports reflects higher average consumption levels, at least in exporting countries of the region, than could be attained at current levels of food production and imports. At the same time, per caput production of foodstuffs in the region as a whole is still below the prewar level: it is impossible to evaluate precisely the net effect on average food supplies of these two opposing tendencies. If the shifts in the level of trade of Latin America have been large enough to offset the decline in the region's per caput production of food, per caput calorie supplies might show little change compared with the prewar level. Therefore, the increase of 10 percent in per caput food consumption levels in Latin America, as indicated in Table 2, may tend to exaggerate the increase for the region as a whole. On the other hand, this estimate may constitute an upper limit of a possible increase since before the war, while the average calorie supplies are today probably at, or only slightly above, prewar levels.

Changes in World Calorie Levels since Prewar Years

Average food supplies for the world as a whole, measured in calories, were in recent years from 3 to 4 percent lower than before the war (Table 2). The average for all foods fell from about 2,445 calories before the war to about 2,360 in recent years (Table 1). This decline is less pronounced than the 6 percent decrease since prewar, shown in FAO's *Second World Food Survey*.[9] The difference between the two estimates may be explained by the fact that the postwar data in the Survey relate to the 1947-50 period covering years of postwar shortages and of dislocation which adversely affected consumption levels in many countries. Table 2 shows that average food consumption has not risen since the war in any region, except in Africa, and possibly in Latin America. The decrease shown in per caput food supplies of the world as a whole derives almost entirely from an 8 percent decline in per caput consumption of cereals. In terms of total calories this represents a decrease from 51 to 49 percent. By contrast, the world's consumption of fats and oils and sugar appears to have increased during the same period, while meat and fish consumption remained at the prewar level and milk consumption[10] rose appreciably in all regions, except in the Far East (Table 1). Furthermore, the most recent information on animal protein supplies suggests that the world average of such proteins has not fallen, as shown in the Survey,[11] but has slightly increased, early postwar losses in animal proteins having been made good in recent years. It may thus be concluded that a tendency toward an improvement in the quality of the average diet is implicit in the rise of the average consumption of calories from meat, fish, and milk as a proportion of total calories.

Since changes in food utilization since the war have not been pronounced even in the more developed areas, changes in consumption over a given period should be comparable with movements in production for the world as a whole. How safe then is it to say that today the average calorie level is still below the prewar level, in view of the fact that the FAO index of per caput food production in 1954/55 and 1955/56 shows an increase of 4 to 5 percent over the prewar level?[12] This divergence between official estimates of production and those concerning movements in consumption (in Table 2), may be partly explained by the fact that the FAO food production index has a different geographical basis, and partly, no doubt, by the fact that it is price-weighted and therefore reflects other aspects than purely quantitative movements in production. A rough test of the latter proposition was made in which all the original components of FAO's production index were reweighted with calorie, instead of price weights[13] for the prewar average, the 1948/49-1952/53 average, 1953/54, 1954/55 and 1955/56. Allowing for the quantities used for non-food purposes, it appears that a price-weighted index exceeds a calorie-weighted index in all postwar years. However, while the difference up to 1953/54 is only about 1 percent, it becomes more significant in 1954/55 and 1955/56, the price-weighted index of per caput food

[9] FAO, *Second World Food Survey* [1952], page 11.

[10] Milk and milk products, except butter.
[11] FAO, loc. cit.
[12] See *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1956*, Chapter II.
[13] Calorie weights obtained from FAO, *Food Composition Tables for International Use*, 1953, pages 9-20.

production exceeding in each of these two years the calorie-weighted index by over 3 percent. In other words, as late as 1955/56, world production of food per caput, measured in purely quantitative terms, has barely exceeded the prewar level. The 4 to 5 percent increase of per caput food production shown in the FAO production index reflects the fact that in recent years the world output of highly priced livestock and livestock products increased more than that of food crops, especially of cereals which are low-priced and have a high calorie content. Thus, about one-half of the difference between the estimated decline in average consumption and the increase in per caput production can be explained. Allowing for agricultural surpluses produced, but not consumed, in recent years, the above difference can be somewhat narrowed, and the remaining gap be attributed to the difference of coverage between the two indicators, and to errors. On the whole, one may conclude that, in terms of calories, the lower average levels of food consumption since the war, stressed in the FAO First and Second World Food Surveys, as regards the early postwar period, have still been in evidence in recent years, though to a lesser degree, with current levels of food production on a per caput basis only slightly above prewar levels.

A further example of different results obtained by different methods of measurement is provided by food consumption changes in the United States. It is well known that in the United States total per caput food consumption, in terms of retail weight, has hardly changed since before the First World War. At the same time, consumption in terms of energy equivalent declined by about 8 percent between 1910-14 and 1952, [14] while the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics price-weighted index of per caput consumption shows an increase of 14 percent. [15] The reason for these divergencies is that the average United States diet has been modified more in composition than in total quantity. The shift from bulkier foods, such as potatoes and cereal products, has been offset by increases in fruit juices and other fresh fruits and vegetables with a high water content. This accounts for the relative stability of per caput consumption in terms of retail weight. Since consumption has risen most for higher-priced items, such as livestock products and some fruits and vegetables, the price-weighted index shows a considerable increase, but because they are not important as energy sources, the energy equivalent of per caput food consumption has declined. Similar changes in the composition of the national diet have occurred in Sweden, where per caput consumption of high-energy foods of vegetable origin reached a peak just before the First World War, declining steadily ever since, while the consumption of animal products increased from one-third of the total calorie intake before 1914 to about one-half today,[16] and in a few other European countries with high nutritional standards for which similar estimates are available.

Can the trends in food consumption to be observed in the United States, Sweden and some other high-consumption countries be expected in other countries as well? Can it be said, in particular, that the lack of increase since before the war in the world average food supplies (*a*) has been accompanied by a general tendency for the average diet to change in composition; (*b*) reflects for the world as a whole, as in the case of the United States and Sweden, a tendency toward lower quantity and higher quality of food intake; and (*c*) constitutes a permanent feature of the world food situation? These are difficult questions, of which only the first can be answered with any degree of assurance, and none by consideration of average figures alone.

Distribution of World Food Supplies

Distribution of world food supplies in calories and proteins, as well as broad changes in it since prewar, are illustrated in the eight charts below. The horizontal axes of these charts indicate the percentage of world population, while the vertical axes show the percentage of world consumption of calories from all foods, cereals, milk, meat and fish, sugar, fats and oils, and also of proteins and animal proteins. The percentages along the axes are cumulative and consequently any point on the chart marks the relative share in world consumption of a given proportion of world population. If all consumption were distributed equally throughout the world, a given percentage of world population would be absorbing an equal percentage of world consumption and the resulting distribution curves would be straight lines, connecting the southwestern with the northeastern corner of each chart. In practice, distribution lines are not straight, and the degree of their convexity can be regarded as a rough measure of existing inequalities of distribution.[17] Shifts of the curve indicate

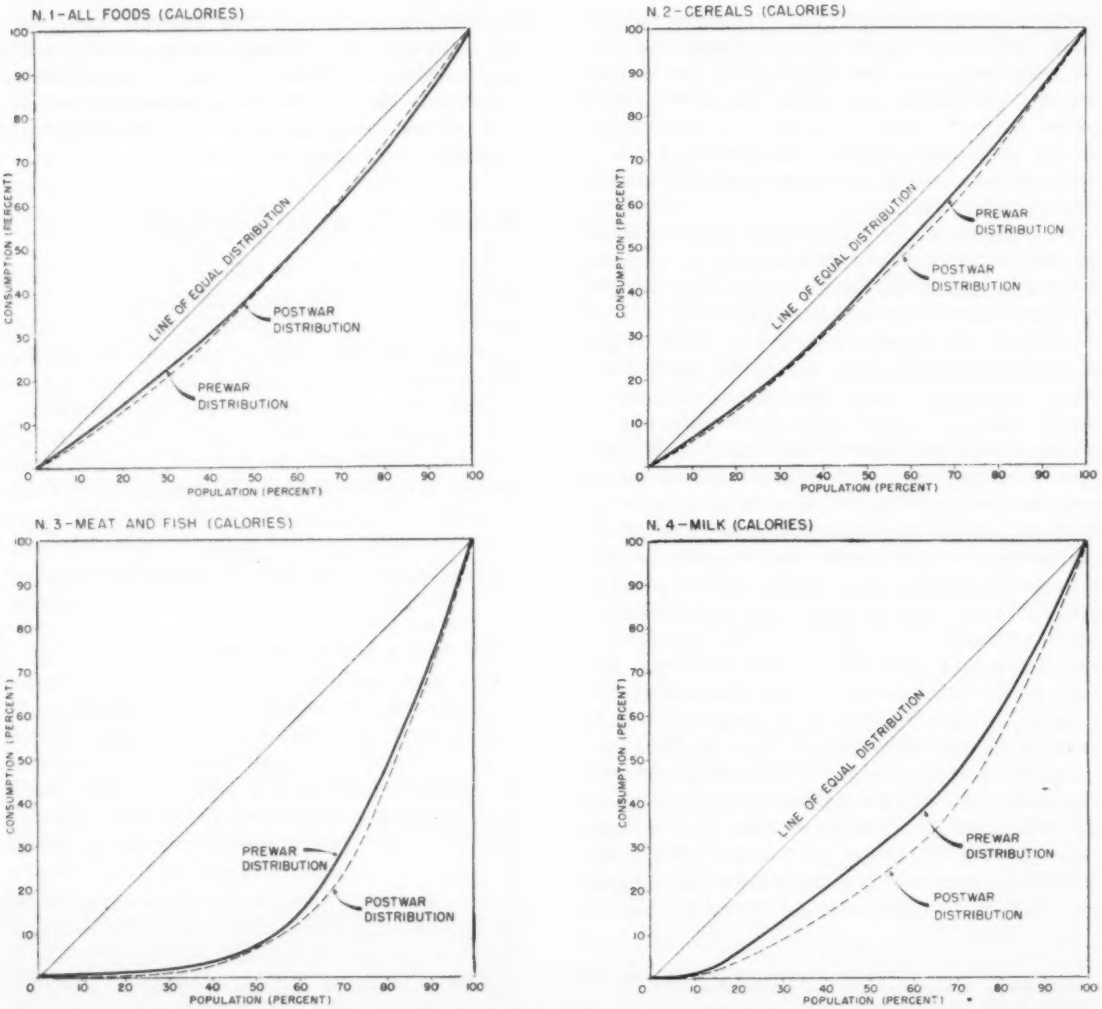
[14] *Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-1952*, United States Department of Agriculture, page 163.
[15] *Ibid.* page 146.
[16] L. Juréen, "Long Term Trends in Food Consumption," *Econometrica*, No. 1, January 1956.

[17] The reason the lines sag to the right is that percentages are cumulated in an ascending order as follows: the national per caput estimates are ranked from the lowest to the highest, irrespective of their geographical location; they are then multiplied by corresponding population estimates, and the resulting national aggregates are cumulated into "world" totals, and subsequently expressed in the form of percentages. Had per caput estimates been ranked in a descending order, from the highest to the lowest, the curves would be sagging to the left.

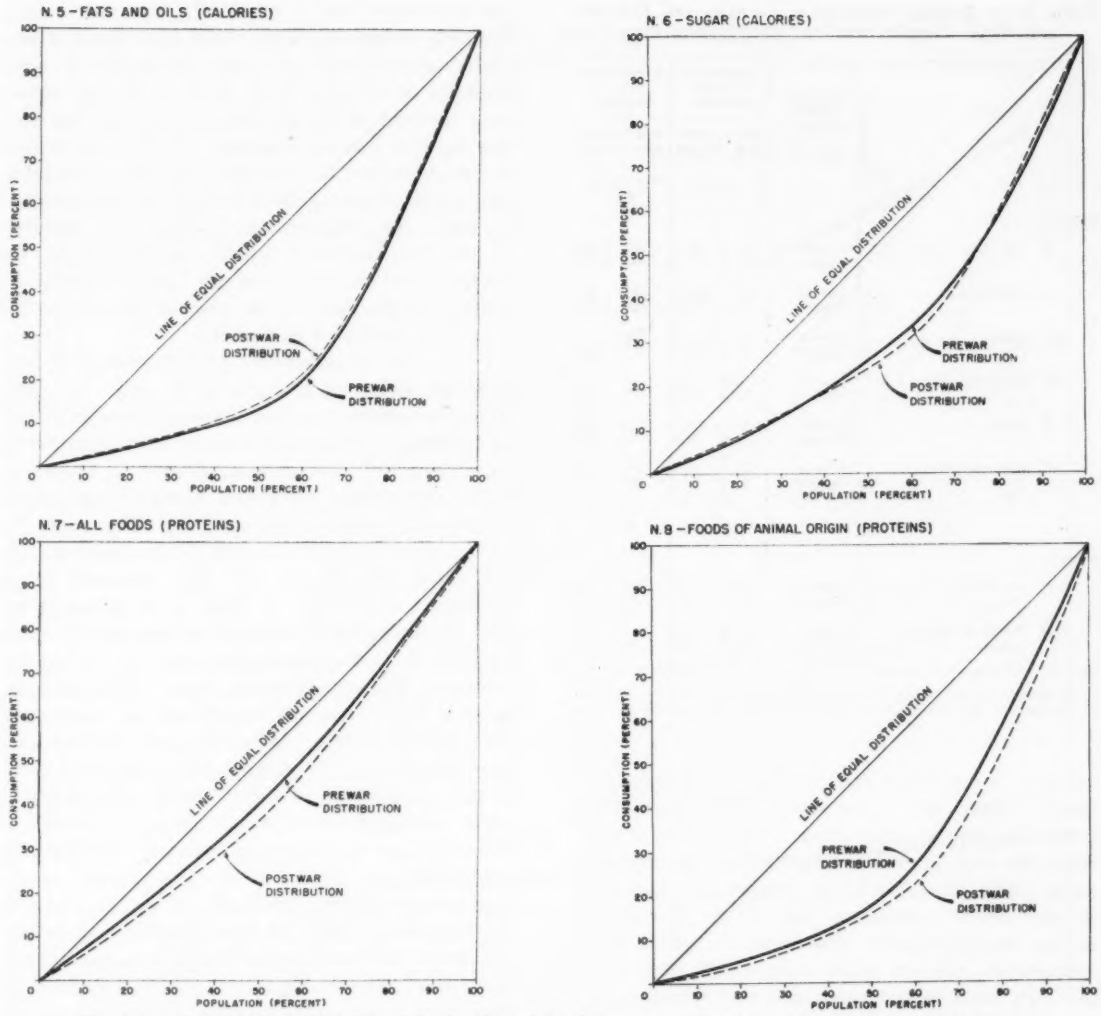
changes in the world distribution of consumption, a shift to the right being indicative of an increased inequality, and one to the left of a decreased inequality of distribution.

The original data — the basis of the charts — are the same as those which were used for Table 1. As all curves are based on national averages, some of them may understate the true degree of inequality in world food distribution, since the very use of the concept of national average ignores existing inequalities within national boundaries. So long as the absolute number of people with a consumption below the national average exceeds that of people with a consumption above it, which may be true for such commodities as meat, then, other things being equal, the curves are bound to understate somewhat the degree of inequality of distribution throughout the world.

A quantitative summary of the meaning of these charts is given in Table 3, showing percentage shares and average quantities of different foods, prewar and today, as applied to two halves of the world population, one with relatively low standards of consumption (with respect to particular foods, or food groups) and the other with relatively high standards. An examination of the charts, and of Table 3, shows that the degree of equality of world distribution of food supplies differs appreciably for different commodities. Of all commodities considered, the most unequal tends to be the distribution of meat and fish consumption. The convexity of its curve is greatest and, according to Table 3, 50 percent of the world population with the lowest per caput supplies per day account for only 6 percent of world consumption. The per caput consumption level of the country with the highest



World consumption of all foods and of selected food groups: percentage distribution



World consumption of all foods and of selected food groups: percentage distribution (concluded)

meat consumption in the world, Uruguay, is nearly 100 times the level of India, which has the lowest per caput intake of meat. Next in the order of inequality of distribution come fats and oils, and milk, with sugar completing the group of commodities in each of which the low-consumption half of the world population accounts for less than a quarter of total consumption. In the case of milk, per caput consumption of New Zealand and Finland, at the top of the scale, is over 40 times the level of per caput consumption in the Philippines and Japan, both of which are at the bottom. As regards fats and oils, the ratio of per caput consumption in Norway and the Netherlands compared to that in Japan and India is 15 to 1. On the other hand, the distribution curves of all foods, measured in calories as well as in total proteins, are fairly flat, with about 40 percent of world consumption in each going to the low-standard half of the world population. The distribution of total proteins is not appreciably less equal than that of calories because per caput consumption of vegetable proteins, unlike that of animal proteins, is on the whole higher in low-consumption countries. Thus, the difference in per caput levels of supply of all foods between, say, the Far East and North America tends to be about the same in percentage when measured in calories and in total proteins (see Table 1).

It will be noted that, with the exception of fats and oils, all other postwar curves lie partly at least to the right of prewar curves; the distribution of consumption has thus become more unequal than before the war. The postwar curve for the all foods calories crosses the prewar curves, indicating a tendency toward less equal distribution of food

Table 3. — Average Supplies of Calories and Proteins and their Distribution by World Population

Item		Percentage of total population	Percentage of total supplies		Average per caput supplies	
			Pre-war	Most recent	Pre-war	Most recent
			.. Percent ..		Calories per day	
Calories:						
I	All foods	Lowest [1]	40.1	39.1	1 960	1 845
		Highest [2]	59.9	60.9	2 930	2 875
II	Cereals	Lowest	41.3	40.3	1 025	960
		Highest	58.7	59.7	1 460	1 330
III	Milk	Lowest	28.4	21.7	110	90
		Highest	71.6	78.3	275	310
IV	Meat and fish	Lowest	7.6	6.4	30	25
		Highest	92.4	93.6	355	355
V	Sugar	Lowest	26.0	24.1	125	120
		Highest	74.0	75.9	355	380
VI	Fats and oils	Lowest	13.3	14.6	60	70
		Highest	86.7	85.4	385	395
					Grams per day	
Proteins:						
VII	All foods	Lowest	40.0	36.6	57	48
		Highest	60.0	63.4	86	84
VIII	Foods of animal origin	Lowest	17.5	15.7	8	8
		Highest	82.5	84.3	40	44

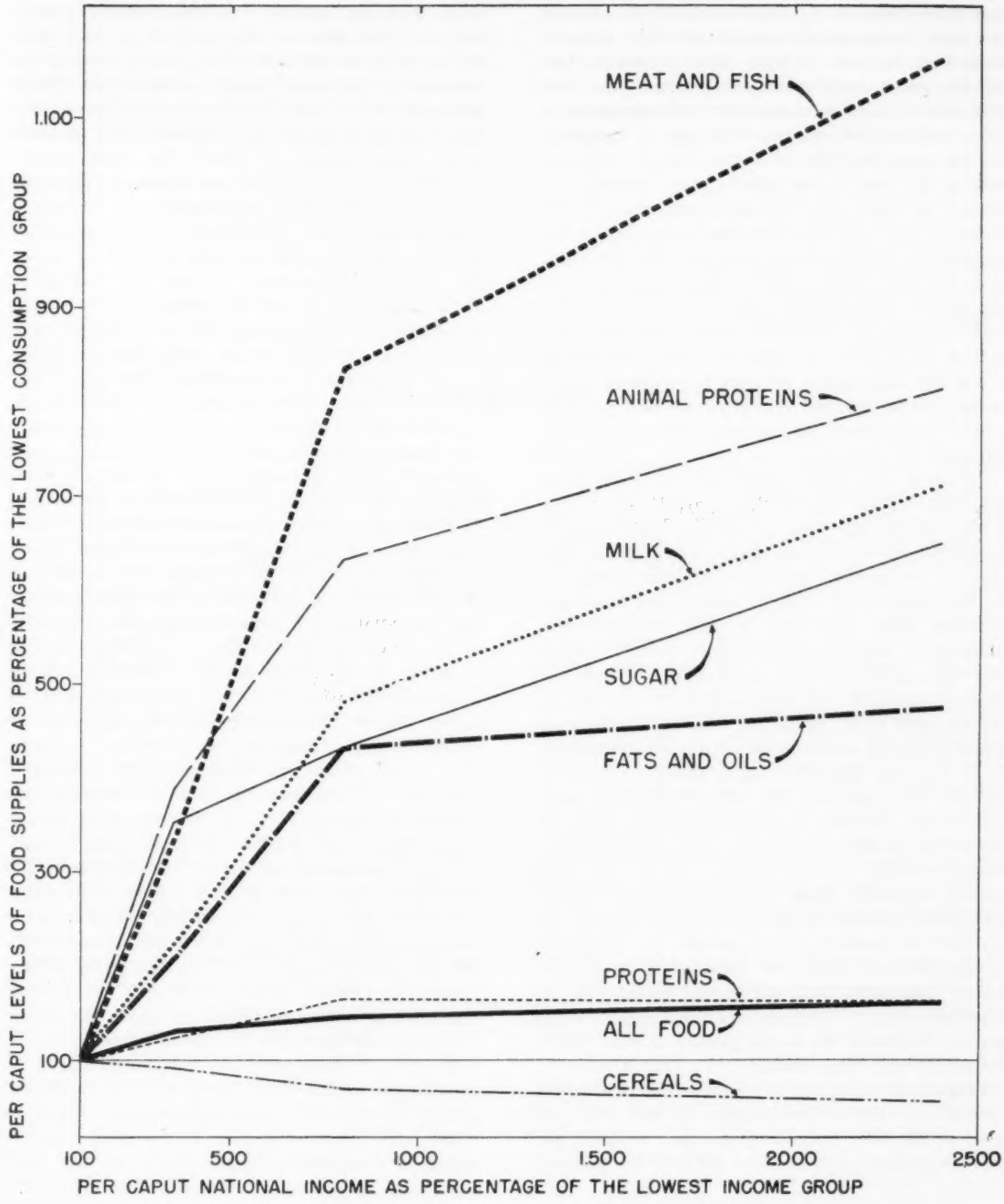
[1] 50 percent of total population with lowest per caput supplies per day. — [2] 50 percent of total population with highest per caput supplies per day.

supplies in the lowest consumption areas, mostly in the Far East, and more equal distribution than before the war in other areas. The greatest change since the war in world distribution occurred in milk, where the share of the low-consumption half of the world population fell from 28 percent prewar to 22 percent. The deterioration in meat distribution has not been pronounced because in the high meat-consumption areas of Europe, Oceania, and Latin America (except in Uruguay, Colombia, and Venezuela) per caput levels of meat, unlike those of milk, are on the average still lower than before the war (see Table 1). By way of contrast, both equality of distribution and average consumption levels in low- as well as in high-consumption areas increased for fats and oils and probably for sugar. In the case of the former there has been a striking increase of consumption since prewar in Latin America, where consumption averages only about one-half of the European and North American levels. At the same time, per caput consumption has risen slightly in the Far East and has been maintained in Africa, the other two low-consumption areas, and has fallen slightly in North America; thus the distribution of world fat consumption has improved. As regards sugar, the main feature of the postwar period has been a slight decline in prewar areas of highest per caput consumption (North America, Oceania, some European countries), and a substantial increase in areas in which, before the war, sugar was regarded as a luxury, particularly in Latin America, in some countries of the Far East, and in Africa, where some sections of the population have for the first time become sugar consumers. If more up-to-date calorie estimates for the Far East were available, they would probably show that the prewar level of per caput consumption has, in fact, been regained for the Far East as a whole. In that event, the postwar distribution curve for sugar would be entirely to the left of the prewar curve and not cross it as indicated at present.

The degree of inequality of distribution of consumption alone, or changes in it since the war, cannot be regarded as conclusive evidence in assessing trends of food consumption, without considering actual levels of consumption, nutritional properties of the commodities concerned, human requirements of calories, proteins, vitamins, etc. However, Table 3 shows, for instance, that the tendency toward less equal distribution of the all-foods group (measured in calories as well as in proteins) has been accompanied by declines of average per caput supplies in low-consumption and, to a smaller extent, in high-consumption areas. This tendency in itself might not be considered an unwelcome development from a nutritional point of view, if it were accompanied by appropriate qualitative shifts in the composition of diets. Such shifts actually are in evidence on a world scale, as shown in Table 1 [18] and by the recent tendency of world food production to move from low-priced toward high-priced quality products, in conformity with the long-term trends of food consumption in economically developed countries. But in spite of this gain the increasingly unequal distribution of protective foods, such as milk, meat, and fish, is at present causing some concern. Certainly, the decline in the all-foods averages in North America, Oceania, and Europe does not, as during the war and the immediate postwar period, suggest any significant pressure on the population to cut its diet. However, in the underdeveloped countries of the world increased consumption of high-energy foods may be expected to be the initial response to rising per caput real incomes. On the other hand, it is an interesting question for speculation whether even in those countries the need for increased supplies of high-energy foods may not be, in reality, less than is usually asserted, and if so, whether qualitative shifts in consumption may not be a more common response to rising incomes or falling food prices.

[18] The picture as shown in the table is, however, incomplete, in view also of the exclusion of probable increases in consumption of fruit and vegetables and eggs, which are important quality components.

N. 9 – FOOD CONSUMPTION AND INCOME CHANGES



Income Differences and Distribution of Food Supplies

As regards the view that differences in income levels are mainly responsible for inequalities in food consumption, all empirical long-term findings available point in the same direction. On the one hand, country studies of food consumption trends in highly developed areas show that considerable improvements in the nutritional quality of diets are due, in a large degree, to the influence of rising incomes. In Sweden, for instance, it was found that income level is a factor of primary importance

underlying the difference in income elasticities of demand for foods of animal origin as well as for other food items.[19] In the United States, among the main contributing factors on the side of demand in changes in food patterns during the last 40 years were increased income and related factors, such as population and occupational shifts, technological changes resulting in improved food-handling facilities in homes, etc.[20] Both in Sweden and the United States, the elasticity of demand for food and subgroups was found to be highest in the lowest-income classes, gradually diminishing in higher-income groups. On the other hand, various multi-country comparisons of food consumption trends show that, in addition to climatic differences, differing price relations and varying traditional consumption and production habits, the differences in economic structure and income levels between countries account perhaps to the largest extent for existing difference in food consumption levels.[21]

The major weakness of empirical studies of these two types is that they fail to provide an answer to two related questions of crucial importance in any discussion of trends in world food consumption, namely: (*a*) whether similar conclusions concerning the relationship between income and food consumption apply, and how broadly, to long-term consumption developments within underdeveloped countries, and (*b*) at what level of income does the responsiveness of food consumption to changes in income cease to be significant, when countries with widely differing economic structures are compared? As to (*a*), the long-term data which might shed light on this question are unobtainable, therefore conclusions relating to underdeveloped countries can be based only on analogies with either multi-country trends, or with trends within developed culties, especially those mentioned under (*b*), the possible to identify the basic relationships involved but not to quantify them within an acceptable margin of error (Chart 9). Because of these difficulties, especially those mentioned under (*b*), the hypothesis that differences in national income levels largely determine the world pattern of food distribution has only been examined in a general manner, in relation to the group of countries comprising the "world" as defined in footnote 2, and with respect to the same commodity groups. National per caput supplies in calories and proteins for postwar years were ranked in ascending order according to national per caput income levels,[22] and then divided into four groups.[23] Group averages were computed for incomes and each food, and were expressed in the form of index numbers with group averages of the lowest income group as 100. These were plotted in Chart 9, and while no claim to precision can be made for the resulting lines, in view of the crude manner in which they were drawn, they do show an expected curvilinear relationship between income and consumption of particular foods in conformity with Engel's law of consumption and the empirical findings referred to above. The stability of the lines in Chart 9 is underlined by the fact that a similar comparison based on prewar data shows almost the same fundamental relationship between income and consumption of particular groups of commodities. With the exception of cereals, where consumption tends to fall at moderate income levels (thus indicating a negative income elasticity of demand for cereals as a food), all other commodities show a rising, in some cases sharply rising, demand tapering off only at high income levels. Moreover, the chart shows clearly the differing responsiveness of consumption of particular commodity groups in relation to income levels. In the case of all foods, fats and oils, and total proteins, the leveling off in consumption at high income levels is particularly pronounced. In contrast, the lines for sugar, milk, meat, and fish and animal proteins show a much higher degree of consumption responsiveness to income changes, especially in low-income countries. It can, therefore, be argued with reasonable confidence that increasing national incomes are associated with qualitative improvements in national diets, the exception being sugar which, although consisting entirely of carbohydrates, and therefore, when refined, of no nutritional value other than as a source of energy, shows a rising consumption even at relatively high income levels. On the other hand, it seems clear that rising income levels are closely related to a shift away from vegetable proteins, associated in nature with grain crops and starchy foods, to animal proteins.

Finally, the chart provides evidence for the existing pattern of consumption of various commodity groups in the world. In this connection it may be noted that the consumption of the meat and fish group of commodities seems not only the most unequally distributed throughout the world, but also to have the highest responsiveness to income

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[19] L. Juréen. op. cit., page 5.

[20] Marguerite C. Burk, "Changing Food Patterns of the American People," *The National Food Situation*, August, 1955; and *Food Consumption of Urban Families in the United States*, United States Department of Agriculture, Information Bulletin 132.

[21] See *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1954*, pages 35 and 36, for a linear multi-country relationship between income and animal proteins, and a curvilinear one between income and cereals. See also L. Juréen's paper, quoted in footnote 16, for multi-country trends in Europe.

[22] *National and per Capita Incomes, Seventy Countries - 1949*, United Nations Department of Economic Affairs, New York, October 1950.

[23] The first group includes consumption estimates for all countries with average per caput income levels of less than $100 per year, the second includes countries with incomes below $200 per year, the third below $400 per year, and the fourth above $400 per year.

changes. Similarly, the consumption of milk and sugar shows a high degree of responsiveness to income changes as well as a high degree of inequality of distribution in consumption. On the whole, therefore, the commodities which show a high degree of responsiveness of consumption to income changes are distributed least equally throughout the world. The one exception is the fats and oils group where consumption, though among the most unequally distributed (see Table 3), tends to show a relatively low degree of responsiveness to income changes in countries with high average income levels and in which average quantities of fats and oils consumed as food are probably as large today as they can reasonably be expected to be.

Commodity Notes

DRIED FRUIT

Raisins

Preliminary indications of raisin production in 1956 in Greece and Turkey point to a sharp increase in output compared with 1955. In Turkey, the 1956 sultana production may exceed 80,000 tons — the largest crop since the First World War — against 40,000 tons the year before. In Greece, sultana production is reported to remain at about last year's level — around 40,000 tons — whereas output of currants may reach 90,000 against 65,000 tons in 1955. In Australia, supplies of all raisins are lower. The Iranian raisin crop is expected to be slightly lower than in 1955. In the United States, no estimates of the 1956 raisin production have been released so far, but total grape production in California is expected to decrease about 9 percent compared with last year's output. Due to the fairly wide yearly variations in the distribution of grapes between wineries and drying plants, estimates of raisin output cannot yet be made.

However, in the United States this year's carry-over of wine is larger compared with 1955, and bulk prices of wine dropped slightly in August 1956, though wine consumption is steadily increasing. Export prices of raisins, however, remained at the same level, whereas Turkey and Greece increased their minimum export prices. This may improve the outlook for United States raisin exports, even though Turkish export supplies are much larger than last year.

Stocks in importing countries, at the opening of the 1956 season, are nearly exhausted. Sales at the beginning of the Turkish season were considerable, mainly to the United Kingdom. Other countries have been rather reluctant to accept the increase in the established minimum export prices. Turkey expects large exports to the U.S.S.R. and East European markets. In 1956, Greece established a minimum price for sultanas and raised the minimum price for currants by 20 percent; the 1956 support prices for sultanas are the equivalent of $213.40 per ton and $208 per ton for currants. The Greek Autonomous Organizations for Sultanas (KSOS) and Currants (ASO) will support prices by purchases from producers. The Sultana Organization may take over 6-10,000 tons. No limit has been established for ASO purchases of currants. The Turkish minimum export price (f.o.b.) for 1956 raisins, type No. 9, is $289.30 per ton for European Payments Union countries, and about $5.30 more per ton for other countries. In the United States, the price stabilization scheme, based on a "set-aside reserve tonnage" and a "surplus tonnage" may be continued. Of the 1955 crop of Natural Thompson Seedless raisins, 65 percent were declared free tonnage whereas 15 percent and 20 percent, respectively, were set aside in the Reserve Pool and the Surplus Pool. No reserve or surplus pools were established for other raisin types of the 1955 crop. The carry-over of Natural Thompsons on 1 September 1955 was only 50 percent of the carry-over on the same date in 1954. At the end of the 1955/56 season all raisins held in the Surplus Pool had been disposed of in export markets, though production in California was 32 percent larger than in the previous year. For the first time in five years, the raisin industry in California will begin a new season without surplus supplies of Thompson Seedless raisins. Government subsidy payments for the 1955/56 season will be made only in the event that grower returns on exported raisins have been less than 80 percent of returns from the domestic market. In any case, the subsidy will not exceed $20 per short ton.

Table 1. — World Production and Exports of Dried Fruit

Country and fruit	Production					Exports				
	Annual average		1953	1954	1955	Annual average		1953	1954	1955
	1934-38	1948-52				1934-38	1948-52			
	Thousand metric tons									
RAISINS (excluding currants)										
United States	200	214	211	153	203	54	76	72	58	54
Turkey	99	125	113	120	85	62	53	33	53	33
Australia	57	58	76	71	50	43	32	66	57	58
Iran	45	41	49	50	55	15	16	30	29	28
Greece	33	32	46	44	42	28	31	48	39	55
Union of South Africa	9	8	10	8	8	5	4	5	3	3
Other countries	39	33	45	51	52					
TOTAL	482	511	550	497	495	228	224	266	260	246
CURRANTS										
Greece	162	81	77	68	58	76	46	58	79	48
Australia	18	15	15	13	11	14	9	11	4	8
Union of South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	181	97	93	82	70	90	55	69	83	56
TOTAL RAISINS AND CURRANTS	663	608	643	579	565	318	279	335	343	302
DATES	1 084	1 163	1 364	1 500	1 401	238	307	317	305	...
FIGS	232	211	235	219	187	77	59	52	60	50
PRUNES	[1]237	172	203	187	166	[1]117	78	48	62	71
APRICOTS	[1]28	19	23	16	25	[1]26	9	10	13	...
PEACHES	[1]24	12	10	11	10	[1]4	2	1	1	...
APPLES	[1]20	14	10	12	11	[1]13	2	1	1	...
PEARS	[1]7	2	2	4	3	[1]4	0.5	0.5	0.4	...

[1]1938 only.

Other Dried Fruit

A general picture of production and exports of all dried fruit, prewar and postwar, is given in Table 1. Data for raisins are given with breakdown on principal countries. Table 2 shows estimated consumption data for all dried fruit. Though average per caput consumption in most countries is lower than prewar, recent years have brought some increase of consumption in spite of the sharp competition from steadily increasing supplies of fresh fruit the year round.

The United States expects a larger output of dried prunes in 1956. California, which produces the bulk of the country's crop, reports a 37 percent increase over last year, but even so the output will be only slightly larger than the average for the last ten years. To assist California growers in marketing their abundant supplies of fresh plums, the United States Department of Agriculture bought plums for its special feeding programs in public institutions.

Dried prune production in Yugoslavia is expected to amount to only about one-third of last year's output of 23,000 tons. Fresh plum produc-

Table 2. — Annual per Caput Consumption of Dried Fruit

Countries	1934-38 average	1951/52-1953/54 average	1954/55
	Kilograms per caput		
Western Europe			
United Kingdom	3.6	2.9	3.3
Norway	2.1	2.3	2.8
Netherlands	3.8	2.1	2.4
Denmark	2.7	2.9	2.3
Germany, W.[1]	[2]1.7	1.8	2.1
Italy	1.9	1.6	1.7
Sweden	2.4	1.7	1.7
Greece	[2]4.2	1.9	1.6
Switzerland	1.2	1.2	1.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.9	1.2	1.1
Austria	1.2	0.8	1.0
France	1.9	0.9	0.3
Other countries			
Egypt	1.4	7.0	8.6
Turkey	0.8	3.5	5.6
New Zealand	[3]6.2	4.3	4.1
Canada	[3]3.7	2.9	3.1
United States	[2]2.6	1.9	1.9
Union of South Africa	[3]0.5	0.9	0.9

Source: *Food Balance Sheets* of FAO, 1953-54 (published in 1955). — *Les bilans alimentaires de l'OECE pour les années 1953-54 (rév.) et 1954-55 (prél.)* (published in 1955).

[1]Excluding Western Berlin. — [2]1935-38. — [3]1935-39.

tion in that country follows a biannual cycle in its yields, and 1956 is a year of low yields. French prune production in 1956 will also be low, as the trees suffered from the late winter frost. United States exports to Europe are likely to increase at least by 35 percent. No agreement has been reached among growers to request the establishment of a surplus pool for 1956/57. In the 1955/56 season the growers' return was 27 percent above the "parity price" and there will be no pool as long as prices exceed "parity." In addition to the short output in Europe, the export program allowing for payment in local currency may facilitate disposal of the 1956 crop.

Output of edible dried figs in Turkey may become the largest in ten years, 35,000 tons in 1956 against 28,000 tons in 1955. Export subsidies which were introduced last year will be continued. The apricot crop in Iran is lower than in 1955 and only 60 percent of the five-year average 1949-53.

COFFEE

Current Situation

The record crops which were harvested in many important producing countries in 1955/56 (Brazil, French West Africa, Kenya, India, Cuba, and others) raised total world production to about 44 million bags (2.6 million metric tons), a figure which had never been reached before. Nevertheless, and contrary to what had been expected in many quarters, coffee prices in general remained firm in the first nine months of 1956, while prices of high quality coffee rose substantially. This was due primarily to sustained demand in the United States and Europe, to the relative scarcity of high quality coffee, both mild and Brazil, and also to the certainty of an unusually low Brazilian crop in 1956/57. The margin between the wholesale price of Santos 4 and Colombian Manizales widened from 7.7 cents per pound in August 1955 to 20.5 cents in August 1956. This is one of the fundamental differences between the price situation in 1956 and that in 1954. Two years ago, Brazil priced its own coffee too highly so that for several months Colombian coffee was available at lower prices; in 1956, Brazilian minimum registration prices were in line with market trends and the United States coffee industry was able to draw upon ample supplies of Brazilian coffee. The cheaper African Robustas were used for the manufacture of soluble coffee.

Table 3. — Coffee Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by Quarters, 1953-56

Period	Santos 4, wholesale, ex dock New York	Manizales, wholesale ex dock New York	U. S. retail price 46 cities
	U. S. cents per lb.		
1953			
1st quarter	57.0	58.4	86.5
2nd "	56.2	56.0	88.7
3rd "	60.8	61.3	89.9
4th "	59.9	65.1	91.5
1954			
1st quarter	78.1	80.3	99.7
2nd "	86.5	87.0	117.5
3rd "	78.5	79.4	119.3
4th "	70.2	73.4	107.5
1955			
1st quarter	61.0	62.2	99.0
2nd "	57.0	61.6	91.2
3rd "	56.5	65.4	89.5
4th "	54.6	68.4	92.3
1956			
1st quarter	55.7	69.9	[1]97.3
2nd "	57.2	71.6	[1]100.9

[1]From 1 January 1956, quotations on the basis of canned coffee only, instead of coffee in cans and bags.

Though prices were high, they still were acceptable to consumers and world trade showed a strong expansion in 1956. Exports from Brazil and Colombia in the first half of 1956 were large. In this period, Brazilian exports were 63 percent above those of last year. In Colombia, the 1955/56 crop had been reduced by unfavorable weather conditions, and export supplies had to be supplemented by Federation stocks; nonetheless, in January-June 1956 exports were 16 percent higher than in the same period of 1955. The Central American countries sold their 1955/56 crops profitably early in the year.

On the importing side, the outstanding feature was the 25 percent increase in United States imports in the first half of 1956. It should be borne in mind, of course, that in 1955 imports were considerably reduced. The outlook for large Brazilian

Table 4. — United States Coffee Imports, Roastings, and Stocks, First Half of 1953-56

Item	First half of			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Million bags			
Green coffee imports	10.53	10.37	8.97	11.19
Estimated roastings	10.06	9.25	9.37	10.72
Estimated stocks in all hands on 30 June	3.53	4.77	2.35	2.91

Table 5. — Coffee Imports into Selected Countries, Average 1948-50, 1951-53, and Annually 1954 and 1955

Country	1948-50	1951-53	1954	1955	January - May	
					1955	1956[1]
	Thousand bags					
United States	20 475	20 530	17 072	19 642	7 613	9 443
Canada	677	740	722	785	317	363
France	1 713	2 645	2 812	3 035	1 344	1 269
Germany, W.	417	973	1 720	1 997	738	841
Italy	872	1 005	1 158	1 206	491	527
Belgium	1 212	888	713	782	302	404
Netherlands	375	360	462	523	195	270
Denmark	247	345	405	469	175	226
Sweden	573	782	802	884	343	371
United Kingdom	768	650	560	574	254	364
Other Europe	1 473	1 518	1 618	1 850	710	980
Total Europe	7 750	9 167	10 250	11 330	4 550	5 250
World Total	31 667	32 670	30 500	33 680	13 230	15 980

[1]Preliminary.

and African crops, coupled with the uncertainty about Brazil's currency policy, favored a "hand-to-mouth" buying policy. Stocks were heavily drawn upon and allowed to run very low. This year, however, indications are that not all the large imports were channeled into consumption. Green coffee stocks were replenished and stocks of roasted coffee are likely to have increased also, as is usual in times of rising prices.

Imports into Europe showed a general and steady increase, though on a smaller scale than in the United States. In January-May 1956, European imports were 15 percent larger than in the first five months of 1955. With the exception of France, all the principal consuming countries recorded larger imports. Preliminary trade returns indicate not only imports of larger quantities, but also the fact that European markets centered on better quality coffee for which they were prepared to pay higher prices than United States industry.

In spite of generally satisfactory trade activities in 1956, not all producing countries found it easy to dispose of their 1955/56 crops, particularly those of lower quality. In the French African territories the marketing of the rapidly expanding Robusta crop met with considerable difficulties. Coffee Support Funds (*Caisses de stabilisation*) were set up in the Ivory Coast, Guinea, and the French Cameroons; in September 1956 a similar fund was established in Madagascar. The Funds operate through both storage and purchase of coffee, with the aim of regulating prices and facilitating marketing. They are financed, partly by the proceeds from export duties, and partly by French Metropolitan resources. Up to the present, the Ivory Coast Fund handled approximately 580,000 bags (35,000 metric tons) or 30 percent of the 1955/56 crop.

On the international plane, attempts to achieve a closer co-operation of countries interested in coffee have not been abandoned. A meeting of African coffee-growing countries took place in Lisbon in March 1956 to discuss the setting up of an African Coffee Association. At the Meeting of FEDECAME (Federación Cafetalera de América) in Mexico City in June 1956, member countries approved a resolution to keep working for an agreement on price stabilization. The FAO committee on Commodity Problems, in its June 1956 session, decided to consult Member Governments on the advisability of convening an *ad hoc* intergovernmental meeting of all interested producing and consuming countries to discuss the problems of the commodity and to consider what further work should be done and whether an FAO coffee study group should be established.

Outlook

The 1956/57 Brazilian crop appears to be exceptionally small and of somewhat inferior quality. The Brazilian Coffee Institute estimates exportable production at little more than 10 million bags (600,000 metric tons) against 12 million bags (720,000 metric tons) quoted by trade sources. However, the short crop will easily be supplemented by stocks: On 30 June 1956, Brazilian stocks were estimated at about 11 million bags (660,000 metric tons) divided more or less equally between government-held stocks (3.7 million bags), port stocks (4.2 million bags), and up-country stocks. Slightly reduced crops are also expected in the French African regions and Kenya. Still, output in Colombia and the other "mild coffee" countries is likely to be larger than in 1955/56. While it is as yet too early to give a valid estimate of the 1956/57 world production, there is evidence that, even with a small Brazilian crop, current production plus existing stocks will be sufficient to meet world consumption requirements, though good quality coffee can be expected to remain in rather short supply. For the next few months, there is thus no reason to expect major changes in the price level.

As to trade, it remains to be seen whether world imports will continue at their present record rate. Various factors are at work: the period of heaviest imports — October to December — lies ahead; stocks in consuming countries are reported to amount to two to four months' supplies; and retail prices in the United States rose further in the late summer.

COCOA STUDY GROUP

The first session of the Cocoa Study Group, which was established by the Committee on Commodity Problems at its 27th Session in June 1956, will be held in Brussels from 12 to 17 November 1956, at the invitation of the Belgian Government. Information about the meeting was sent by the Acting Director-General to all FAO Member Governments on 1 September, with a request that they inform FAO whether they wish to attend the meetings as members, or to send observers. Although no replies had been received at the time of the preparation of this review, unofficial reports indicate that a substantial percentage of cocoa producing and consuming countries will be represented.

While, as stated in the report of the Committee on Commodity Problems,[1] the first session of the Group will be largely of a preparatory character, it has been felt that it would be useful for the secretariat to prepare a paper on the current market situation and, insofar as data permit, on the outlook for 1956/57, for presentation at the session. One of the main functions of the Study Group is to review the world cocoa situation. It is anticipated that at the meeting members of the Study Group, both producers and consumers, will give information on the latest developments in their respective countries, so as to enable the Group to issue a review of the situation.

An important item on the agenda is "Future Work of the Study Group." This will be discussed under three headings — economic, statistical, and technical. As to economic work, the agenda points out that it is assumed that the Group will wish to consider the organization of its work for the purpose of maintaining a continuous review of the world cocoa situation and the outlook for production and consumption, both in the short and long term. The Group's terms of reference indicate that collection, integration, analysis, and distribution of current statistics on production and consumption of cocoa will be one of its main functions. A working paper, which will be circulated in advance of the meeting, surveys the types of statistical data currently available, and will point out the major gaps in the statistical picture. As to technical work, a statement will be made by the tropical crop specialist of the Plant Production Branch, Agriculture Division of FAO, concerning the main technical problems related to cocoa production. This will be followed by a general outline of a program of work of the Agriculture Division designed to stimulate international co-operation, taking fully into account already existing efforts in this direction.

[1] Report of the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems, CL 25/3, 5 July 1956.

Statistical Tables

Explanatory Notes

TIME REFERENCE: *Area and crop production statistics for the Northern Hemisphere pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer and autumn of the year stated and for the more southerly areas of this Hemisphere to harvests continuing into the early part of the following year; for the Southern Hemisphere these statistics relate to the crops harvested in the latter part of the period indicated and the first half of the following year. The statistics on livestock products, trade, and prices are given for calendar years, unless otherwise specified. The figures on livestock numbers have been grouped for international comparison and summarization into 12-month periods ending 30 September of the year stated.*

CROP AREA: *Were possible, figures refer to harvested areas; in a few instances data relate to area sown or area in cultivation.*

TOTALS: *Continental and world totals are estimates covering all available information (data shown, estimates for missing figures, and estimates of totals for countries not listed). Some countries, such as the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and a number of minor areas are not included in the totals because of a lack of substantive information.*

PRICES: *The exchange rates used to convert domestic quotations into dollars are average market rates during periods when rates were determined in the market by buyers and sellers; midpoints between official buying and selling rates (or in some instances the basic official rates, which generally correspond to these midpoints) have been used for periods when rates were administratively determined. In the case of International Monetary Fund Members, the par values agreed upon are used for the periods to which they apply. For those countries and periods of time in which multiple currency practices exist, conversions have generally not been made. In the case of administratively determined rates which changed during the year, the rate in effect during each part of the year has been used to convert the corresponding monthly prices. If only minor fluctuations occurred during the year, monthly data were converted at annual average exchange rates.*

SYMBOLS:

... *Data not available*

* *Unofficial figures*

— *None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable*

( ) *Data excluded from totals*

Table 1. - Area and production : New and revised data received during September 1956

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production : Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en septembre 1956

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	*1 000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Germany, Western ..	1956	—	3 400
United Kingdom.....	1956	923	—
Canada.....	1956	—	13 924
United States	1950	—	27 742
	1951	—	26 894
	1952	—	35 556
	1953	—	31 926
	1954	—	26 778
	1956	—	26 304
Australia[1].....	1956	3 642	3 946
RYE			
Germany, Western ..	1956	[2]1 542	[2]3 900
Canada	1956	—	221
United States	1950	—	544
	1951	—	547
	1952	—	410
	1953	—	480
	1954	—	659
BARLEY			
Germany, Western ..	1956	—	2 400
United Kingdom	1956	945	—
Canada	1956	—	5 998
United States	1950	—	6 614
	1951	—	5 600
	1952	—	4 968
	1953	—	5 372
	1954	—	8 257
	1956	—	0 062
Japan	1956	978	—
OATS			
Germany, Western ..	1956	[2]1 313	[2]3 300
United Kingdom.....	1956	1 043	—
Canada	1956	—	7 910
United States	1949	—	17 710
	1950	—	19 874
	1951	—	18 545
	1952	—	17 671
	1953	—	16 739
	1954	—	20 460
	1956	—	16 759
MAIZE			
United States	1949	—	82 242
	1950	—	78 106
	1951	—	74 317
	1952	—	[3] 620
	1953	—	[3] 535
	1954	—	77 673
	1956	—	84 731
Argentina[1]	1955	2 240	3 870
Union of South Africa[1]	1955	—	3 161
MILLET&SORGHUM			
United States[4]	1949	2 672	3 772
	1950	4 187	5 932
	1951	3 458	4 137
	1952	2 155	2 305
	1953	2 547	2 939
	1954	4 736	5 977
	1955	5 196	6 124
	1956	4 598	4 149
French West Africa ..	1950	5 146	2 432
	1951	5 246	2 414
	1952	5 648	2 615
	1953	4 937	2 090
	1954	5 015	2 430
RICE			
United States	1949	—	1 849
	1950	—	1 761
	1951	—	2 091
	1952	—	2 186
	1953	—	2 442
	1954	—	2 912
	1955	—	2 428
	1956	—	2 107
Brazil[5]	1954	2 517	3 737
Egypt	1955	—	* 930
French West Africa ..	1950	845	563
	1951	759	572
	1952	821	568
	1953	—	511
	1954	753	559
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[6]			
United States	1955	—	521
Philippines	1955	—	[9]1 104
Australia[7]	1955	—	1 204
	1956	—	1 219
SUGAR BEETS and BEET SUGAR[6]			
United States	1955	—	1 569
POTATOES			
Germany, Western ..	1956	1 131	—
United States	1955	572	10 299
	1956	567	10 599
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1954	134	752
	1955	130	950
	1956	116	737
French West Africa	1950	211	1 019
	1951	235	407
	1952	323	2 078
	1953	291	1 723
	1954	350	2 562
CASSAVA			
Brazil	1954	1 103	14 993
	1955	1 149	14 863
Colombia.....	1955	330	674
Belgian Congo	1955	634	7 520
DRY BEANS			
Brazil[8]	1954	2 252	1 475
WINE			
Portugal[9].....	1956	—	952
Australia[1]	1955	—	105
BANANAS			
Brazil	1955	156	4 086
OLIVES			
Portugal[9]	1956	—	[10] 563
OLIVE OIL			
Portugal[9].....	1956	—	79
SOYBEANS			
United States[11]	1956	—	12 572
GROUNDNUTS			
United States[12]	1956	61	656
COTTONSEED			
United States	1956	—	4 911
LINSEED			
Canada	1956	1 271	947
United States	1956	—	1 278
CACAO			
Costa Rica.....	1954	—	*11.3
	1955	—	*10.0
Dominican Republic..	1953	—	*32.7
	1954	—	*36.4
	1955	—	*27.3
Panama.....	1954	—	* 1.8
	1955	—	* 1.6
Brazil	1955	—	157.9
Ecuador	1954	—	*28.4
	1955	—	*27.0
Gold Coast	1954	654	—
	1955	654	[13]209.2
	1956	648	—
Nigeria.....	1953	—	*99.0
	1955	—	*115.6
COFFEE			
Costa Rica.....	1954	—	*34.5
	1955	—	*24.2
El Salvador	1955	—	*66.0
Mexico	1953	—	84.9
	1955	—	75.0
Brazil	1955	—	1 370.0
Colombia.....	1955	—	[11]324.0
Venezuela	1955	—	*43.2
	1956	—	*54.0
Angola	1955	—	*60.0
TEA			
Ceylon.....	1954	—	*171.2
India	1954	—	*292.7
	1955	—	*300.2
Indonesia.....	1954	—	[14]46.9
	1955	—	[14]43.5
Japan	1955	—	73.0
Pakistan.....	1954	—	* 25.0
TOBACCO			
Greece	1955	129	94.4
	1956	120	—
Cuba.....	1955	—	* 43.0
	1956	—	* 44.4
United States	1956	558	906.1
Brazil	1956	196	148.2
Japan	1955	75	150.0
	1956	—	*136.9
COTTON (Lint)			
United States	1956	—	2 844
Brazil	1955	—	428

NOTE : Some 1955 and all 1956 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revisions or entry not applicable.

[1]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [2]Including winter mixed grain. — [3]Including summer mixed grain. — [4]Sorghum for grain. — [5]Crop year refers to harvesting period from January to September 1955. — [6]Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of year stated. — [7]94 net titre. — [8]Crop year refers to harvesting period from February to August 1955. — [9]Crop year ending in year stated. — [10]Olives for oil. — [11]Soybeans for beans. — [12]Picked and threshed. — [13] Seasonal purchases for export. — [14] Exportable production. — [15] Estate production.

NOTE: Quelques données relatives à 1955 et toutes les données relatives à 1956 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [2]Comprend les mélanges de grains d'hiver. — [3]Comprend les mélanges de grains d'été. — [4]Sorgho pour les graines. — [5]La campagne agricole s'entend de la période de récolte, de janvier à septembre 1955. — [6]Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [7]Sucre titrant 94° net. — [8]La campagne agricole s'entend de la période de récolte, de février à août 1955. — [9]Campagne agricole se terminant l'année indiquée. — [10]Olives pour l'huile. — [11]Soja pour les fèves. — [12]Arachides récoltées et battues. — [13]Achats saisonniers pour l'exportation. — [14]Quantités susceptibles d'être exportées. — [15] Production des grands domaines.

Table 2. - Olives and olive oil : Production, 1947-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 2. - Olives et huile d'olive: Production, 1947-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Production of olives — Production d'olives				Production of olive oil — Production d'huile d'olive			
	1947-52	1953	1954	1955	1947-52	1953	1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
EUROPE								
France	29	35	35	...	*6	*9	*8	*5
Greece[2]	[3]559	776	553	496	120	175	124	115
Italy[4]	1 280	2 011	1 730	1 152	217	346	286	181
Portugal	[5]468	[5]834	[5]318	[5]499	70	122	48	68
Spain	1 760	1 790	1 496	...	360	348	305	284
Yugoslavia	[6]26	10	65	5	4	1	9	1
Total	*4 100*	*5 500*	*4 200*	*3 700*	*860*	*1 110*	*850*	*720*
N. and S. AMERICA								
Argentina	22	25	55	27	*2	*2	*7	...
United States [4]	45	25	45	35	3	1	1	1
Total	*80*	*60*	*110*	*70*	*5*	*5*	*10*	*5*
ASIA								
Cyprus	10	14	8	...	2	2	1	...
Iran	...	*10	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Israel	6	14	22	4	[3]1	2	4	—
Jordan	[3]23	49	61	...	...	9	15	*8
Lebanon	[3]*30	...	36	14	*9	*10	12	2
Syria	61	49	36	...	9	11	8	*6
Turkey	267	254	532	236	48	*40	*80	30
Total	*410*	*430*	*710*	*350*	*80*	*80*	*120*	*50*
AFRICA								
Algeria	146	180	207	...	18	24	27	*9
Egypt	[6]2	[6]3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libya[3,7]	23	40	10	16	[3]5	8	2	3
Morocco (former French Prot.)	91	105	...	85	[3]13	16	*25	*10
Tunisia[5]	...	...	...	...	53	92	60	*24
Total	*620*	...	...	...	*90*	*140*	*110*	*50*
WORLD TOTAL	**5 200**	**6 900**	**5 800**	**4 500**	**1 040**	**1 340**	**1 090**	**820**

NOTE : Insufficient information is available for the majority of countries to determine whether production estimates relate to total production (including oil extracted from olive residues) or to virgin oils extracted by mechanical methods only. In some cases, data may refer to edible production only, which may include some quantities of oil extracted from olive residues. European totals include estimated quantities for countries assumed to report only production of virgin oils extracted by mechanical processes.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Oil data include oil extracted by solvents. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Oil data relate to oil extracted by mechanical methods only. — [5]Olives crushed for oil. — [6]Excluding oasis olives. — [7]Tripolitania only.

NOTE : Dans la majorité des cas, on ne dispose pas de renseignements suffisants pour déterminer si les chiffres représentent la production totale d'huile (y compris l'huile de grignons), ou seulement la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement. Dans certains cas, les chiffres peuvent se rapporter à la production d'huile comestible seulement, laquelle peut comprendre certaines quantités d'huile de grignons. Les totaux européens comprennent des estimations pour les pays où l'on présume que seule est enregistrée la production d'huile vierge extraite mécaniquement.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Les chiffres de l'huile comprennent l'huile extraite par solvents. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Les chiffres de l'huile se rapportent seulement à l'huile extraite mécaniquement. — [5]Olives broyées pour l'extraction d'huile. — [6]Non compris les olives des oasis. — [7]Tripolitaine seulement.

Table 3. - Copra : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Coprah : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Continent and country	1948-52	1952	1953	1954	1955	Continents et pays
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
N. and. CENT. AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD et CENTR.**
British Honduras	*0.3	*0.3	[2]0.2	[2]0.2	...	Honduras britannique
British West Indies						Antilles britanniques
Jamaica	5.5	3.5	5.4	9.1	...	Jamaïque
Trinidad and Tobago	15.6	21.0	15.0	16.0	...	Trinité et Tobago
Other islands	*9.0	*8.0	*12.0	*12.0	...	Autres îles
Dominican Republic	*1.1	*1.3	...	...	...	République Dominicaine
Mexico	41.6	49.7	60.1	75.2	*75.0	Mexique
Total	*70*	*80*	*90*	*110*	*110*	*Total*
SOUTH AMERICA						**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
British Guiana	[2]3.2	3.1	2.0	5.4	...	Guyane britannique
Colombia	3.5	4.6	3.0	...	...	Colombie
Venezuela	[4]*15.0	*15.0	16.9	...	...	Venezuela
Total	*25*	*25*	*25*	*30*	...	*Total*
ASIA						**ASIE**
British Borneo						Bornéo britannique
North Borneo	20.4	23.2	23.2	27.1	...	Bornéo du Nord
Sarawak	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	...	Sarawak
Ceylon	233.7	266.9	236.8	220.0	*290.0	Ceylan
India	*177.0	*181.0	*176.0	*180.0	...	Inde
Indonesia	*700.0	*670.0	*740.0	*770.0	...	Indonésie
Malaya, Federation of	141.0	156.8	154.2	166.8	146.3	Fédération de Malaisie
Netherlands New Guinea	[5]5.0	4.9	5.4	6.4	5.9	Nouvelle-Guinée néerl.
Philippines [6]	870.4	954.1	856.4	942.0	963.4	Philippines[6]
Portuguese India	[2]2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	...	Inde portugaise
Viet-Nam	15.6	16.6	17.2	19.2	20.5	Viet-Nam
Total	*2 190*	*2 310*	*2 240*	*2 360*	*2 400*	*Total*
AFRICA						**AFRIQUE**
French Togoland	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	...	Togo français
French West Africa [7]	0.5	0.4	3.2	1.2	5.9	A.-O. F.[8]
Gold Coast [8]	1.6	5.0	2.0	3.6	3.1	Côte-de-l'Or[8]
Kenya [7]	[2]1.0	...	[2]1.8	...	[2]0.6	Kenya[7]
Madagascar [8]	[5]5.4	...	16.0	16.0	...	Madagascar[8]
Mauritius	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	...	Ile Maurice
Mozambique [8]	46.4	44.7	46.2	44.2	47.7	Mozambique[8]
Nigeria	2.5	3.7	5.9	6.6	7.2	Nigeria
Seychelles	[2]6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	...	Seychelles
Tanganyika	*11.6	11.7	13.1	13.0	...	Tanganyika
Zanzibar	14.7	12.5	[2]14.0	[2]12.6	*12.5	Zanzibar
Total	*100*	*110*	*120*	*120*	*130*	*Total*
OCEANIA						**OCÉANIE**
American Samoa	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	Samoa américain
British Solomon Islands [2]	12.2	13.1	16.8	19.3	20.0	Iles Salomon brit.[2]
Cook Islands [2]	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	...	Iles Cook[2]
Fiji	35.0	40.3	34.0	38.2	[2]38.0	Fidji
French Oceania	[2]28.0	34.0	28.0	...	...	Etabl. fr. de l'Océanie
Gilbert and Ellice	*7.6	*8.0	10.3	8.3	[2]9.0	Gilbert et Ellice
New Caledonia	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	...	Nouvelle-Calédonie
New Guinea	*52.1	62.8	72.0	85.0	...	Nouvelle-Guinée
New Hebrides	22.9	21.1	22.7	23.5	24.1	Nouvelles-Hébrides
Niue	[2]0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	...	Niue
Pacific Islands (U.S. Trust)	[2]11.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	Iles sous tutelle amér.
Papua	11.8	10.4	8.8	14.1	...	Papua
Tokelau	[2]0.3	...	...	...	...	Tokelau
Tonga	[2]19.0	19.7	15.3	15.5	[2]16.0	Tonga
Western Samoa [2]	15.5	17.3	11.4	16.5	...	Samoa occidental[2]
Total	*220*	*250*	*240*	*270*	*290*	*Total*
WORLD TOTAL	**2 600**	**2 780**	**2 720**	**2 890**	**2 960**	**TOTAL MONDIAL**

NOTE : No allowance is made for some copra processed for oil in households and on farms for subsistence consumption.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Exports of copra and coconut oil in copra equivalent. — [3]Average of 4 years. — [4]Average of 2 years. — [5]Average of 3 years. — [6]Production for 12 months ending 30 June of year indicated. — [7]Recorded sales. — [8]Including Comoro Islands.

NOTE : Il n'a pas été tenu compte d'une certaine quantité de coprah dont l'huile a été extraite dans les ménages et dans les exploitations rurales pour la consommation familiale.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Exportations de coprah et d'huile de coco en équivalent de coprah. — [3]Moyenne de 4 années. — [4]Moyenne de 2 années. — [5]Moyenne de 3 années. — [6]Production des 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [7]Ventes enregistrées. — [8]Y compris les Comores.

Table 4. - Groundnuts (in shell) : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 4. - Arachides (non décortiquées) : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Greece	[2]2	2	3	2	[2]4	5	7	5
Italy	4	5	5	5	7	8	10	10
Spain	8	7	8	...	12	11	12	...
Total	*15*	*15*	*15*	*15*	*25*	*25*	*30*	*30*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	[2]16	...	...	...	11	5	...	...
Dominican Republic	[2]22	*30	*35	*47	15	20	22	*52
Mexico	46	56	56	...	55	73	78	*80
United States[4]	914	613	561	684	839	714	457	710
Total	*1 000*	*710*	*660*	*800*	*920*	*810*	*570*	*850*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	119	182	149	184	120	170	118	216
Brazil	137	139	166	...	139	168	186	*168
Paraguay	13	11	11	...	12	10	10	...
Uruguay	9	6	7	...	6	6	8	...
Total	*290*	*350*	*350*	...	*280*	*360*	*330*	*410*
ASIA								
Burma	277	321	300	325	154	194	156	208
China								
22 provinces	...	...	...	...	*2 400	*2 100	*2 150	*2 180
Taiwan (Formosa)	80	83	*95	...	57	60	66	81
India	4 379	4 247	5 483	5 093	3 197	3 445	4 194	3 865
Indonesia	[2]285	292	324	301	[2]283	334	406	355
Java and Madura	[2] (236)	(240)	(270)	(253)	[2](224)	(268)	(335)	(290)
Other islands	[2] (49)	(52)	(54)	(48)	[2] (59)	(66)	(71)	(65)
Japan	16	25	27	26	21	27	39	47
Philippines	27	28	28	29	19	18	18	18
Thailand	63	72	79	78	60	78	92	94
Total	*6 500*	*6 300*	*7 600*	*7 300*	*6 220*	*6 300*	*7 200*	*6 900*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	250	302	296	290	155	180	188	175
Egypt	11	13	13	14	18	24	24	28
French Cameroons	130	117	118	...	92	70	80	...
French Equatorial Africa	[5]160	200	180	...	[5]84	161	106	...
French Togoland	23	24	30	...	13	14	13	...
French West Africa	1 213	1 257	1 318	1 378	817	951	794	938
Gambia	[2]*95	...	...	...	64	*63	...	...
Madagascar	16	27	35	...	11	22	25	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	...	...	...	*680	*870	*790	*1 000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia								
Farms and estates	3	3	...	...	1	2	...	...
Villages	[3]47	...	...	...	33	73	...	...
Sudan	38	37	...	...	20	38	...	...
Tanganyika	54	85	...	...	20	29	...	...
Uganda[6]	144	165	153	...	[3]137	160	170	...
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	...	105	196	188	*195
Total	*3 300*	...	...	...	*2 400*	*3 100*	*2 800*	*3 100*
OCEANIA								
Australia	8	16	16	13	8	19	15	10
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**11 100**	**11 400**	**12 500**	**12 700**	**9 900**	**10 600**	**10 900**	**11 300**

* [1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 4 years. — [3]Average of 3 years. [4]Picked and threshed. — [5]Average of 2 years. — [6]Crops in villages.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 4 années. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]Récoltées et battues. — [5]Moyenne de 2 années. — [6]Cultures dans les villages.

Table 5. - Cottonseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 5. - Graines de coton : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	*16	*22	*26	...
Greece	70	89	109	167	43	63	85	126
Hungary	*17	*53	*45	...	*6	*14	*8	...
Italy	27	26	41	54	7	13	15	22
Romania	[2]*59	...	...	...	*12	*22	*26	...
Spain	48	88	108	178	14	40	45	73
Yugoslavia	21	7	12	14	4	2	4	6
Total	*310*	*420*	*480*	*620*	*100*	*180*	*210*	*290*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies	*7	*6	*5	*5	*2	*2	*2	*2
El Salvador	21	21	30	45	12	20	35	40
Guatemala	*6	11	16	21	3	10	14	15
Haiti	*16	*16	*12	...	3	3	3	3
Mexico	676	753	919	*1 050	384	469	668	*790
Nicaragua	21	42	86	*103	16	46	95	*65
United States	9 799	9 850	7 790	6 850	5 277	6 122	5 179	5 478
Total	*10 550*	*10 700*	*8 860*	*8 090*	*5 700*	*6 680*	*6 000*	*6 400*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	497	551	545	549	237	258	221	232
Brazil[3]	2 603	2 587	2 497	2 390	749	695	835	766
Colombia	44	82	*93	*100	17	52	*54	*48
Ecuador	[4]*18	*15	*15	*14	6	5	5	*7
Paraguay	*62	51	50	*71	*26	27	25	*22
Peru	151	205	209	225	121	146	185	...
Venezuela	13	16	17	...	6	8	8	...
Total	*3 390*	*3 510*	*3 420*	*3 360*	*1 160*	*1 190*	*1 330*	*1 240*
ASIA								
Afghanistan	*63	91	*110	...	*16	*26	*39	*39
Burma	*96	*143	*150	*162	*27	*43	*42	*37
China [5]	*3 200	[4]4 100	*3 900	*4 050	*1 190	*1 615	*1 500	*1 600
India	5 658	6 987	7 561	8 187	968	1 403	1 503	1 421
Iran	*130	*225	*225	*250	*50	*100	*120	*120
Iraq	29	21	56	...	8	*7	*13	*12
Korea, South	*132	128	120	...	43	21	20	...
Pakistan	1 248	1 185	1 289	1 431	480	512	568	594
Syria	106	128	187	249	62	79	141	...
Thailand	34	40	34	33	14	17	15	14
Turkey	478	605	582	625	227	254	260	285
Total[6]	*11 300*	*13 800*	*14 400*	*15 400*	*3 300*	*4 400*	*4 700*	*4 700*
AFRICA								
Angola	45	54	*49	*49	11	9	*12	*13
Belgian Congo	333	363	344	349	92	91	96	97
Egypt	761	556	663	763	725	611	673	635
French Equatorial Africa	284	376	*376	*350	53	66	76	73
French West Africa[7]	214	210	246	...	14	10	11	*15
Kenya	*21	*24	*36	*40	*4	*6	*5	*5
Mozambique	*267	*263	*275	*263	*57	*67	*60	*65
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	[8]30	*58	*70	*80
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Nyasaland	23	...	...	22	5	*5	*6	6
Sudan	207	264	277	*241	134	171	166	*173
Tanganyika	74	62	*100	*110	20	18	*36	*44
Uganda	621	652	704	*640	132	152	110	*130
Total	*3 100*	*3 200*	*3 500*	*3 500*	*1 300*	*1 300*	*1 400*	*1 400*
OCEANIA, *Total*	2	4	3	6	1	1	1	1
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**28 700**	**31 600**	**30 700**	**31 000**	**11 600**	**13 800**	**13 600**	**14 000**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 3 years. — [3]Data are on a calendar year basis. — [4]Average of 4 years. — [5]Includes Manchuria. — [6]For India and Pakistan, allowance has been made in production totals for the difference between official crop statistics data and production estimated by trade sources. — [7]Mixed cultivation. — [8]Purchases by Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 3 années. — [3]Les données se rapportent à l'année civile. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années. — [5]Y compris la Mandchourie. — [6]On a tenu compte dans les totaux de production de la différence existant, pour l'Inde et le Pakistan, entre les données statistiques officielles des récoltes et la production estimée selon des sources commerciales. — [7]Culture associée. — [8]Achats effectués par le « Cotton Marketing Board » de la Nigeria.

Table 6. - Linseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 6. - Graines de lin: Superficie et production 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Belgium	29	32	32	35	16	17	20	22
Czechoslovakia	[2]26	...	...	...	[2]10	...	...	...
Denmark[3]	12	2	1	1	13	1	1	1
Finland	[4]6	[4]2	[4]2	...	[4]3	[4]1	[4]1	...
France	44	45	47	55	15	14	21	...
Germany, Western	12	3	3	3	8	3	3	2
Hungary	[2]15	...	...	...	[2]8	...	...	...
Italy	19	18	18	16	12	13	10	10
Netherlands	25	28	31	32	19	20	24	27
Poland	[2]96	...	...	...	[4]64	...	...	...
Spain	7	19	15	14	2	5	...	...
Sweden[3]	29	9	3	1	32	8	3	1
United Kingdom[3]	18	4	1	1	19	5	1	1
Yugoslavia[3]	[4]2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Total	*450*	*510*	*480*	*490*	*260*	*250*	*240*	*250*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada[3]	409	393	488	805	238	252	285	546
Mexico[3]	56	50	22	...	54	49	17	...
United States[3]	1 773	1 849	2 292	2 016	1 029	956	1 048	1 048
Total	*2 240*	*2 290*	*2 800*	*2 880*	*1 320*	*1 260*	*1 350*	*1 640*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina[3]	799	552	633	444	513	410	405	238
Brazil[3]	[2]27	[4]35	...	...	[4]25	[4]28	[4]27	[4]25
Chile	6	7	6	6	5	5	3	5
Uruguay[3]	185	92	97	101	106	65	63	56
Total	*1 020*	*690*	*770*	*580*	*650*	*510*	*500*	*320*
ASIA								
India[3]	1 446	1 387	1 357	1 390	384	385	388	382
Japan	20	17	17	16	5	4	2	4
Pakistan[3]	29	30	31	...	12	12	14	...
Turkey	54	38	33	28	34	24	15	18
Total	*1 620*	*1 550*	*1 520*	*1 550*	*470*	*460*	*460*	*460*
AFRICA								
Algeria[3]	25	3	2	...	10	[4]1	...	...
Egypt	5	3	4	6	5	3	4	6
Morocco (former French Prot.)	78	78	62	46	34	35	23	14
Tunisia[3]	18	1	2	...	7	1	1	...
Total	*230*	*190*	*180*	*160*	*110*	*90*	*80*	*70*
OCEANIA								
Australia[3]	16	3	8	20	7	1	6	13
New Zealand[3]	6	1	[4]5	...	7	1	3	...
Total	*22*	*4*	*13*	*25*	*14*	*2*	*9*	*15*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 580**	**5 230**	**5 760**	**5 680**	**2 820**	**2 570**	**2 640**	**2 760**

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified, area figures refer to area for both fiber and seed.

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Average of 2 years. — [3]Flax grown for seed only. — [4]Average of 4 years.

NOTE : Sauf indication contraire, les données de la superficie se rapportent à la superficie totale cultivée pour la filasse et pour la graine.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Moyenne de 2 années. — [3]Lin cultivé seulement pour la graine. — [4]Moyenne de 4 années.

Table 7. - Soybeans : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 7. - Soja : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Italy	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Yugoslavia	9	2	1	3	4	2	1	3
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	54	87	103	87	86	120	135	154
United States	5 080	6 001	6 899	7 555	7 289	7 326	9 283	10 100
Total.	*5 130*	*6 090*	*7 000*	*7 640*	*7 370*	*7 450*	*9 420*	*10 250*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Brazil[5]	[3]*53	68	74	...	*57	117	107	*110
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	[4]*4 760	...	...	...	[3]*5 200	*5 400	*4 900	*9 000
Manchuria	[2]*2 700	*3 300	...	...	*3 000	*3 650	*3 800	
Indonesia	381	457	525	520	270	306	400	344
Japan	348	421	430	385	376	429	376	507
Korea, South	244	250	258	...	138	142	160	149
Thailand	17	22	22	21	14	20	22	20
Turkey	*2	4	5	5	*2	3	4	4
Total.	*8 800*	*9 800*	...	...	*9 300*	*10 200*	*9 900*	*10 300*
AFRICA, *Total*	35	*40*	*40*	*40*	*15*	*20*	*25*	*25*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**14 100**	**16 000**	**17 000**	**17 800**	**16 800**	**17 800**	**19 500**	**20 700**

Table 8. - Sesame : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 8. - Sésame : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

EUROPE								
Greece	33	38	29	30	9.2	14.0	11.8	12.9
Italy	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
Yugoslavia	2	1	1	2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7
Total.	*40*	*43*	*35*	*37*	*11*	*16*	*14*	*15*
N., CENT., and S. AMERICA								
Brazil[5]	...	...	...	...	*4.0	*5.0	...	...
Colombia	15	17	...	...	8.4	10.0	...	...
Mexico	159	174	178	...	80.1	87.8	90.8	*65.0
Nicaragua	21	21	17	...	11.9	11.5	8.7	...
Venezuela	5	12	20	...	4.4	6.9	10.5	...
Total.	*220*	*240*	*250*	...	*110*	*130*	*130*	*100*
ASIA								
Burma	371	409	346	...	42.9	43.8	36.4	44.8
China : 22 provinces	[4]*1 480	...	...	...	[4]*830.0	*680.0	*650.0	...
Manchuria	...	...	...	...	...			
India	2 182	2 570	2 631	2 322	429.3	563.0	598.0	465.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	[6]*8.8	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0
Iraq	26	25	29	...	9.4	16.2	15.8	...
Japan	7	10	9	11	4.6	5.3	4.9	6.0
Pakistan	78	87	86	...	32.4	37.0	37.0	...
Syria	14	22	23	...	8.3	10.7	14.2	...
Thailand	16	14	15	17	8.1	8.6	9.9	11.2
Turkey	65	70	79	80	32.0	48.0	48.0	51.0
Total.	*4 300*	*4 600*	*4 600*	*4 400*	*1 420*	*1 440*	*1 450*	*1 350*
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo[7]	18	19	17	15	6.1	4.9	5.9	4.9
Egypt	15	16	18	19	12.2	13.5	14.9	17.0
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
French West Africa	[5]15	20	18	...	2.7	2.6	3.5	...
Nigeria	*57	*53	*55	...	13.0	13.0	16.0	...
Somalia	12	8	13	...	2.2	1.7	3.9	...
Sudan	158	177	...	...	98.4	163.1	...	...
Tanganyika	20	20	22	...	5.0	10.0	11.0	...
Uganda	93	86	103	...	30.0	29.0	34.0	...
Total.	*500*	*520*	*530*	...	*220*	*300*	*300*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**5 100**	**5 400**	**5 400**	**5 200**	**1 760**	**1 900**	**1 900**	**1 750**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]Rio Grande do Sul only. — [3]Average of 3 years. — [4]1949. — [5]São Paulo only. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Crops in villages.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Rio Grande do Sul seulement. — [3]Moyenne de 3 années. — [4]1949. — [5]São Paulo seulement. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Cultures dans les villages.

Table 9. - Rapeseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 9. - Graines de colza : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
EUROPE								
Austria	4	6	5	6	5	10	6	9
Belgium	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1
Czechoslovakia	[2]5	...	...	...	[2]6	...	...	...
Denmark	4	16	13	3	7	20	11	...
Finland	4	17	15	16	6	23	13	16
France	120	82	66	74	154	95	88	109
Germany								
Eastern	[2]54	...	...	...	[2]76	...	...	...
Western	54	19	9	12	83	32	15	21
Italy	15	10	7	7	14	11	7	10
Netherlands	17	5	6	7	33	10	17	19
Poland	[2]124	...	...	...	[2]104	...	...	...
Sweden[4]	101	59	87	92	146	80	156	132
Switzerland	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	6
Yugoslavia	10	15	5	11	5	12	3	8
Total	*550*	*460*	*440*	*460*	*650*	*480*	*500*	*520*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10	12	16	55	9	12	13	25
Total	...	...	...	*70*	*15*	*20*	*20*	*30*
ASIA								
China (22 provinces)	...	...	...	...	[3]3 000	[3]2 750	[3]2 850	...
India[5]	2 077	2 244	2 438	2 534	823	872	1 035	845
Japan	114	245	175	207	129	289	220	270
Pakistan[5]	642	660	730	...	267	276	329	...
Total	...	...	...	...	*4 200*	*4 200*	*4 400*	*4 600*
AFRICA								
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	20	20	20	20
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**9 000**	**8 900**	**9 100**	**10 000**	**4 900**	**4 700**	**4 900**	**5 200**

Table 10. - Sunflowerseed : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 10. - Graines de tournesol: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

EUROPE								
France	8	3	2	2	8	4	3	2
Hungary								
Grown alone	[2]223	...	...	...	[2]156	...	...	...
With other crops	[2]315	...	...	...	[2]56	...	...	...
Italy	5	4	3	3	6	6	4	4
Spain	[2]3	3	...	...	[2]1	1	...	...
Yugoslavia	109	93	125	104	93	113	125	102
Total	*1 100*	...	...	...	*800*	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	11	2	8	7	6	2	6	7
United States	[2]9	...	...	...	[2]5	...	...	...
Total	*20*	*5*	*10*	*10*	*11*	*5*	*10*	*10*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 064	453	405	1 094	788	345	283	754
Chile	45	48	46	48	60	75	68	64
Uruguay	140	127	[2]145	...	84	81	68	...
Total	*1 250*	*630*	*600*	*1 280*	*930*	*500*	*420*	*900*
ASIA								
Turkey	103	119	139	154	91	114	120	138
AFRICA								
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10
Morocco (former French Prot.)	11	8	2	2	6	6	1	1
Kenya[6]	7	6	6	...	[7]3	3	3	...
Tanganyika	...	...	...	...	[8]11	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[2]114	...	...	...	40	51	52	[8]54
Total	*180*	...	...	...	*70*	*80*	*80*	*80*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**2 700**	**2 000**	**2 000**	**2 700**	**1 900**	**1 600**	**1 450**	**2 050**

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]1948. — [3]Average of 2 years. — [4]Seed delivered to oil factories. — [5]Rapeseed and mustard seed. — [6]Average of 3 years. — [7]Average of 4 years. — [8]Area planted. — [9]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948. — [3]Moyenne de 2 années. — [4]Graines livrées aux huileries. — [5]Colza et moutarde. — [6]Moyenne de 3 années. — [7]Moyenne de 4 années. — [8]Superficie ensemencée. — [9]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 11. - Palm kernels and palm oil : Production, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 11. - Palmiste et huile de palme : Production, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	Palm kernels - Palmistes						Palm oil - Huile de palme					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 metric tons						1 000 metric tons					
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA												
Brazil[1]	74.8	82.8	70.7	66.4	75.0	82.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	...	4.5	7.7	...	...	—	*0.1	0.6	1.1	...	*1.8
Ecuador	...	...	5.5	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...	*0.4	*0.5	*0.9	*1.4	...	...
Mexico	10.5	11.0	11.2	12.7	13.5	*15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	*0.4	*0.5	...	...
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.7	*0.8	*1.8	*2.4	...	...
Surinam	...	...	...	0.7	1.0	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	*0.3	—	1.0	1.5	...
Total	*90*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*110*	*120*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*6*	...	...
ASIA												
Indonesia[2]	30.8	30.0	38.6	42.4	43.3	41.9	126.5	121.1	146.4	160.5	168.7	165.8
Malaya[3]	11.6	12.0	11.4	12.9	14.7	15.1	54.0	49 0	45.8	50 0	54.8	57.4
Total	*42*	*42*	*50*	*55*	*58*	*57*	*180*	*170*	*192*	*210*	*223*	*223*
AFRICA												
Angola[3]	11.5	9.9	13.5	11.6	9.2	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Congo[4]	128.4	137.1	109.5	118.8	117.8	119.9	181.0	191.4	170.4	179.5	195.8	196.7
French Cameroons[5]	30.2	27.1	19.2	20.6	19.3	[5]16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Equat. Africa[5]	8.4	9.7	7.2	12.1	[5]9.5	[5]8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Togoland	12.8	10.0	9.8	11.5	9.2	[5]8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
French West Africa[5]	91.0	68.6	65 0	75.3	[5]81.3	*85.0	**90.0	**80 0	**70.0	...	...	...
Gambia[3]	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Coast[3]	4.2	2.5	6.4	7.2	9.0	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberia[3]	19.7	22.5	10 0	15.4	11.2	9.6	...	46 0	47.0	...	...	...
Nigeria[3]	416.8	352.6	380.2	406.6	471.6	440.0	(390.0)	(340 0)	(360.0)	(390 0)	(440.0)	(410.0)
Portuguese Guinea[3]	16.8	12.4	18.3	*11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tomé and Principe[3]	7.2	5.8	5.5	6.5	4.2	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone[3]	72.4	76.3	77.6	70.0	69.2	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Guinea[3]	...	7.8	5.6	4.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*830*	*740*	*730*	*770*	*830*	*790*	*890*	*830*	*810*	*850*	*910*	*880*
WORLD TOTAL	**960**	**880**	**880**	**920**	**1 000**	**970**	**1 070**	**1 000**	**1 010**	**1 070**	**1 140**	**1 110**

NOTE : Figures in parenthesis are FAO estimates.

Palm kernels. Commercialized production has been considered as equal to total production. In cases where no information on either production or commercialization was available, production has been roughly estimated as equivalent to exports, assuming that virtually the total production is exported.

Palm oil. Data shown for Latin-American and Asian countries are considered as representing total production. For Africa, where there is important subsistence production, total production has been estimated as follows : for Angola, the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, and Liberia, the available information on local consumption has been taken into account ; for the other countries, total production has been calculated on the basis of the known palm-kernel production, and the estimated proportion between palm-kernel content and palm-oil content in the fruit of these regions. This proportion varies according to the country between 5-7 : 10. Palm oil production has been assumed to be made in these countries exclusively by native processes, which permit the extraction of 45-55% of the total palm-oil content. For Nigeria, moreover, the fact that a part of the oil is extracted by hand presses (extraction rate 65%) and a part by pioneer oil mills (extraction rate 85%) has been taken into account.

[1]Babassu kernels. — [2]Estate production. — [3]Palm kernel data relate to exports. — [4]Plantation production and production from fruit delivered by native growers. — [5]Commercial production. — [6]Total production.

NOTE : Les chiffres entre parenthèses représentent des estimations de la FAO.

Palmistes : La production commercialisée a été considérée comme étant égale à la production totale. En l'absence de renseignements sur la production ou la commercialisation, on a estimé approximativement la production à une quantité correspondant au volume des exportations en supposant que la production est presque entièrement exportée.

Huile de palme : Les données relatives aux pays d'Amérique latine ou d'Asie sont considérées comme représentant la production totale. Pour l'Afrique, où l'huile extraite par de nombreux producteurs est absorbée par la consommation familiale, la production totale a été estimée comme suit : pour l'Angola, le Congo belge, l'Afrique-Occidentale française et le Libéria, on a tenu compte des renseignements disponibles concernant la consommation locale : pour les autres pays, la production totale d'huile de palme a été calculée en prenant comme base les chiffres connus de la production de palmistes et la teneur estimée en huile des palmistes dans ces régions. Cette teneur varie selon les pays entre 5 et 7 : 10. On a supposé que l'huile de palme était extraite dans ces pays uniquement par des procédés indigènes, qui permettent d'extraire 45 à 55% de la teneur totale en huile. De plus, en ce qui concerne la Nigeria, il a été tenu compte du fait que l'huile est extraite en partie au moyen de presses à bras (taux d'extraction 65 pour cent) et en partie par des « pioneer oil mills » (taux d'extraction 85%).

[1]Noix de babassou. — [2]Production des grands domaines. — [3]Les chiffres des palmistes sont des chiffres d'exportation. — [4]Production des grands domaines et production provenant de fruits livrés par les cultivateurs indigènes. — [5]Production commerciale. — [6]Production totale.

Table 12. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 12. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country / Produits et pays	Percentage of total production[1]	1948-52	1954	1955	1955					1956				
					I-III	IV	V	VI	VII	I-III	IV	V	VI	VII
	Percent	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE														
Australia	100	463	500	531	551	413	346	306	337	607	422	364	...	...
Austria	100	167	204	205	194	193	221	229	227	199	199	228	...	...
Canada	100	604	638	653	436	616	803	940	843	463	624	752	928	...
Denmark	100	410	450	428	368	450	531	576	542	376	462	539	541	485
Germany, Western	100	1 079	1 421	1 409	1 248	1 413	1 667	1 743	1 655	1 292	1 474	1 693	1 724	1 625
United States[2]	100	4 350	4 615	4 666	4 306	5 060	5 826	5 679	5 195	4 567	5 222	5 885	5 724	5 306
DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT														
Finland	58	99	142	142	122	150	166	174	178	145	181	206	213	...
Netherlands	84	369	411	407	287	468	578	591	548	311	485	614	593	...
Norway	66	77	88	88	80	104	115	120	106	85	112	126	124	...
Sweden	82	308	297	283	247	297	337	378	365	245	289	329	354	...
Switzerland	69	141	162	161	135	154	204	195	194	145	160	205	198	202
United Kingdom	84	689	773	757	714	788	937	903	829	773	874	1 023	951	863
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Australia	98	13.3	15.0	16.4	17.9	12.6	9.6	7.8	8.6	20.3	12.5	10.0	8.2	...
Canada	94	10.3	11.8	12.0	5.2	10.1	16.4	21.6	18.4	5.6	10.3	14.3	20.8	19.9
Denmark	100	13.0	15.0	13.8	11.8	13.2	18 0	18.3	17.1	12.6	15.6	18.0	17.5	15.4
Germany, Western	89	20.3	25.3	24.2	20.4	23.5	30.0	31.6	28.6	21.9	26.2	31.7	31.9	28.9
Netherlands	100	6.8	6.8	6.4	3.9	7.1	9.6	9.0	8.2	4.3	7.3	10.3	9.4	...
New Zealand	99	14.7	15.7	16.4	19.2	10.2	4.5	1.3	3.7	21.2	10.6	6.4	1.7	...
Sweden	98	8.3	7.7	7.0	5.7	7.1	8.4	10.0	9.6	5.6	7.2	8.4	9.6	...
Switzerland	98	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.8	...
Union of South Africa	89	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.4	...
Argentina	...	3.6	5.1	4.7	6 0	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.2	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	72	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	...	...
Finland	79	2.8	4.3	4.1	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.7	4.4	5.5	6.5	7.4	...
Ireland, Rep. of[3]	68	2.8	3.3	3.2	0.6	2.1	4.4	5.9	6.0	0.8	2.6	5.4	...	...
Japan	...	0.21	0.57	0.60	0.70	0.64	0.65	0.55	0.47	0.61	0.55	0.58	0.61	...
Norway	67	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.70	1.27	1.47	1.68	1.36	0.68	1.45	1.82	1.89	...
Portugal	...	0.15	0.26	0.21	0.27	0.36	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.30	0.24	...	...
United Kingdom	75	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.2	3.3	4.2	3.4	...
United States	87	48.4	54.8	52.3	50.3	58.7	71.9	69.4	56.7	53.3	60.5	67.4	67.1	...
Venezuela	...	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.23	0 26	...	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Australia	99–100	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	...
Canada[4]	92	3.5	3.2	3.0	1.0	2.2	4.3	5.9	4.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	5.8	5.9
Denmark	100	5.8	6.8	7.3	5.7	7.0	9.9	11.8	10.8	5.0	7.9	9.6	10.1	9.1
Finland	100	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	3.0	3 0	...
Germany, Western[5]	99–100	11.4	13.0	12 9	11.4	12.2	14.7	15.3	12.4	12.4	12.7	14 0	14.2	11.8
Netherlands	90	9.0	12.3	13.0	7.8	15.0	19.3	19.9	17.6	8.5	15.0	19.0	18.1	...
New Zealand	100	8.5	8.9	8 0	10.2	6.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	9.9	6.1	3.3	9.3	...
Norway	100	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.1	...
Sweden	100	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.2	5.2	6.0	7.7	7.0	3.4	4.2	5.1	6.7	...
Switzerland	94	4.2	4.2	4.7	2.9	3.8	6.5	6.7	6.8	3.2	3.8	6.4	6.7	...
Union of South Africa	100	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	...
United Kingdom	98	3.6	6.9	5.3	4.4	8.5	9.9	9.0	8.4	6.4	11.5	12 0	11.2	...
United States[6]	99–100	44.0	52.3	51.2	44.5	57.2	73.9	71.6	58.6	47.0	58.4	70 0	72.1	...
Argentina	...	7.9	9.0	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.1	9.1	8.4	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	73	0.67	1.11	1.14	1.07	1.34	1.55	1.85	1.73	1.19	1.30	1.80	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	...	0.24	0.16	0.21	0.02	...	[7]0.30	...	[7]0.32	0.02	...	...	...	...

[1]Delivered milk, and butter and cheese production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter, and cheese in 1954. — [2]Production on farms. — [3]Production of co-operative creameries only. — [4]Of which 99 percent is cheddar cheese. — [5]Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5). — [6]Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese. — [7]Average for quarter.

[1]Livraisons de lait et production de beurre et de fromage indiquées sous forme de pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1954. — [2]Production fermière. — [3]Production des beurreries coopératives seulement. — [4]Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99 pour cent. — [5]Comprend le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5). — [6]A l'exclusion du fromage blanc et du cheddar maigre. — [7]Moyenne pour le trimestre.

Table 13. - Meat : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 13. - Viande : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1955 I-III	1955 IV	1955 V	1955 VI	1955 VII	1956 I-III	1956 IV	1956 V	1956 VI	1956 VII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	74.2	81.0	...	92.8	96.9	101.0	107.6	107.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	9.4	8.8	...	7.2	8.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	7.6	8.0	...	9.3	10.0	8.2	7.4	5.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*95.2*	*91.2*	*97.8*	...	*109.4*	*115.3*	*119.5*	*125.4*	*124.2*	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	59.9	61.3	63.1	51.8	53.5	63.1	75.1	68.8	52.7	53.7	65.9	73.4	...
	Pork[1]	7.5	7.1	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	8.0	7.2	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	31.4	32.3	32.5	31.1	26.5	27.2	28.1	24.2	30.2	25.8	25.3	25.0	...
	Total	*85.3*	*98.4*	*101.3*	*103.8*	*90.6*	*88.1*	*98.6*	*111.2*	*100.1*	*90.1*	*86.9*	*99.2*	*105.6*	...
Austria[2] (Com.)	*Total*	*17.3*	*23.2*	*23.8*	...	*19.1*	*18.5*	*21.9*	*22.2*	*19.6*	*20.9*	*19.8*	*22.9*	...	...
Belgium	Beef	9.4	11.8	13.0	13.6	13.7	...	[3]13.3	...	...	13.1	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	...	[3]2.1	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.0	14.9	14.6	15.2	14.4	...	[3]15.1	...	...	17.6	...	...	...	...
	Total	*23.1*	*28.5*	*29.5*	*30.8*	*29.9*	...	[3]30.6	...	...	*32.3*	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	30.6	32.9	34.5	32.3	30.2	31.5	38.7	31.8	35.0	34.2	34.9	41.7	34.6
	Pork	24.1	23.9	23.7	26.9	26.8	25.6	25.8	29.5	21.8	29.4	28.9	26.9	31.0	22.2
	Total	*51.4*	*55.4*	*57.6*	*62.4*	*59.8*	*56.2*	*57.6*	*68.7*	*54.3*	*65.0*	*63.5*	*62.1*	*73.2*	*57.4*
Denmark	Beef and veal	12.5	14.9	15.8	17.7	18.3	16.9	17.0	16.3	14.0	19.7	18.6	23.2	19.2	17.8
	Pork	25.5	38.4	42.0	42.7	45.2	39.6	45.7	48.6	39.8	36.5	42.4	41.2	37.2	41.8
Finland	*Total*	[4]*5.4*	*6.5*	*7.7*	*8.3*	*7.6*	*8.2*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*7.5*	*8.2*	...	...	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	[4]40.0	53.3	62.6	...	64.6	58.2	61.3	60.4	55.8	64.6	59.4	60.8	...	...
	Veal	[4]14.6	20.1	22.7	...	21.1	22.9	25.8	26.7	25.3	21.1	22.5	26.3	...	...
	Pork	[4]29.4	43.4	42.6	...	41.4	39.9	45.9	45.5	42.9	52.9	54.7	57.6	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[4]4.6	6.5	6.7	...	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.5	7.3	...	...
	Total	[4]*88.6*	*123.3*	*134.6*	...	*133.9*	*127.9*	*140.2*	*139.5*	*130.3*	*145.5*	*143.1*	*152.0*	...	...
Germany, Western[5] (Com.)	Beef	[4]37.6	49.9	54.4	53.5	51.8	47.3	52.1	50.6	46.9	50.4	49.3	52.4	47.9	...
	Veal	[4]6.5	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.4	9.4	9.7	8.6	7.6	8.0	8.4	9.0	7.6	...
	Pork	[4]49.7	76.7	79.9	93.8	83.5	87.6	101.1	96.1	87.1	93.9	100.7	104.5	96.6	...
	Total	[4]*95.3*	*136.6*	*144.2*	*156.6*	*144.9*	*145.2*	*163.7*	*156.2*	*142.5*	*153.4*	*159.3*	*166.5*	*153.0*	...
Ireland, Rep. of (Com.)	*Total*	*11.3*	*15.0*	*17.2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy[7]	Beef and veal	19.6	24.8	28.0	28.3	26.1	27.7	29.2	30.6	30.0	28.0	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15.9	18.3	15.1	16.7	25.0	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.1	29.9	...	...	...	...
	Total	*38.2*	*45.6*	*45.6*	*47.3*	*53.2*	*37.9*	*37.3*	*38.2*	*37.0*	*60.4*	...	...	...	...
Japan	*Total*	*8.8*	*14.8*	*13.1*	*17.3*	*14.5*	*14.8*	*15.1*	*14.9*	*17.0*	*19.1*	*17.8*	*18.5*	*18.7*	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[4]15.7	15.8	17.9	...	19.3	...	[3]24.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[4]3.3	3.4	3.3	...	5.5	...	[3]2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[4]27.1	29.5	30.4	...	56.6	...	[3]25.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	[4]*46.1*	*48.7*	*51.6*	...	*81.4*	...	*53.1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	*Total*	*6.2*	*6.6*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*7.3*	*7.0*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*6.5*	*6.0*	*6.3*	...	...
Spain (Com.)[8]	*Total*	*9.1*	*13.9*	*17.1*	*16.7*	*16.5*	*15.8*	*18.0*	*17.0*	*14.1*	*15.7*	*14.8*	...	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	*Total*	*22.1*	*24.2*	*25.5*	*27.5*	*25.7*	...	[3]*26.2*	...	...	*26.5*	...	[3]*23.6*	...	...
Switzerland (Com.)[10,11]	*Total*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.0*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*5.9*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.6*	*6.4*	*7.0*
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22.4	23.4	23.5	20.9	21.2	20.1	22.4	23.7	20.0	23.8	25.9	24.9	24.8	24.4
	Total	*28.8*	*31.6*	*31.2*	*29.2*	*29.5*	*28.5*	*30.4*	*32.3*	*27.9*	*31.8*	*34.3*	*32.6*	*33.5*	*32.5*
United Kingdom[12]	Beef	46.7	51.2	61.3	56.7	65.0	58.1	44.2	43.5	49.4	62.4	67.7	52.3	56.4	68.5
	Veal	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.7
	Pork[1]	24.7	46.4	57.7	57.7	61.2	76.3	56.3	48.4	52.9	55.6	63.2	47.0	45.1	51.5
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	14.4	17.3	14.6	10.0	10.0	9.0	12.0	17.1	14.3	10.2	9.9	13.8	20.9
	Total	*85.6*	*113.8*	*138.2*	*130.8*	*138.2*	*146.2*	*100.5*	*104.7*	*120.6*	*134.4*	*143.2*	*110.4*	*116.5*	*142.6*
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	456.4	476.3	499.9	466.0	459.5	487.6	519.4	474.0	521.2	508.4	542.0	532.1	543.9
	Veal	43.5	55.2	58.6	56.2	50.4	49.4	53.5	59.0	55.8	50.8	50.8	54.9	55.8	59.9
	Pork	357.3	339.5	337.6	380.1	398.5	340.6	321.1	305.7	268.5	444.7	368.8	352.9	322.5	313.4
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	27.1	27.3	28.2	29.2	28.6	29.0	28.1	24.0	30.5	27.2	24.5	23.6	25.9
	Total	*764.3*	*878.2*	*899.8*	*964.4*	*944.0*	*878.1*	*891.2*	*912.2*	*822.3*	*1 047.2*	*955.2*	*974.3*	*936.0*	*943.1*
Venezuela (Com.)	*Total*	*6.9*	*7.7*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*7.6*	*8.5*	*8.2*	*7.8*	...	...	...	...	...

Com. : Commercial. - Ins. : Inspected.

NOTE : Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

[1]Bacon and ham are included in fresh weight equivalent. — [2]Including offal ; annual figures include farm slaughter. — [3]Average for quarter. — [4]1949. — [5]Including fat. — [6]Average of 4 years. — [7]Municipalities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — [8]Average of 3 years. — [9]Until June 1953, production in provincial capitals only ; afterwards, includes production in all towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. — [10]Including horse meat. — [11]Refers to 43 towns only. — [12]Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

Com. : Production commerciale. - Ins. : Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprins). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

[1]Le bacon et le jambon sont inclus en équivalent de viande fraîche. — [2]Y compris les abats ; les chiffres annuels comprennent l'abattage dans les fermes. — [3]Moyenne pour le trimestre. — [4]1949. — [5]Y compris la graisse. — [6]Moyenne de 4 années. — [7]Communes de plus de 5 000 habitants. — [8]Moyenne de 3 années. — [9]Jusqu'à juin 1953, comprend la production dans les chefs-lieux de province; après juin 1953, dans toutes les villes de plus de 20 000 habitants. — [10]Y compris la viande de cheval. — [11]Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. — [12]Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

Table 14. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56, and 1954-56

Tableau 14. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56 et 1954-56

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954		1955				1956					
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	137	273	598	671	310	541	927	615	519	866	978	320	299	166	95	59
Sweden	34	111	62	25	86	38	70	56	35	1	39	25	26	14	20	1
Eastern Europe[1]	40	70	50	...	50	90	30	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*200*	*450*	*710*	...	*450*	*670*	*1 030*	*700*	*580*	*900*	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.S.R.[1]	250	175	175	...	150	200	150	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 966	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	565	800	1 022	1 151
United States[2]	2 211	1 491	1 858	2 319	1 479	1 882	2 302	1 770	1 905	1 397	2 460	3 514	1 098	917	1 249	1 748
Total	*4 880*	*3 450*	*3 583*	*4 285*	*3 255*	*3 941*	*3 793*	*3 341*	*3 563*	*2 900*	*4 191*	*6 487*	*1 663*	*1 717*	*2 271*	*2 499*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina[3]	200	764	889	761	849	817	1 053	835	815	881	729	620	245	264	210	146
Uruguay	43	30	124	...	122	98	190	87	107	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*243*	*794*	*1 013*	...	*971*	*915*	*1 243*	*922*	*922*	*995*	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	25	...	4	26	66	4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	36	76	47	...	91	60	28	7	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	152	218	101	66	283	50	13	59	17	70	117	59	44	38	21	—
Total	*188*	*294*	*173*	...	*378*	*136*	*107*	*70*	*18*	*70*	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	—	6	...	—	3	5	18	34	18	16	...	6	—	—	...
Morocco (former French Prot.)	7	20	53	...	36	37	73	66	51	64	79	...	57	26	7	...
Tunisia[3]	65	52	46	...	31	78	34	42	11	16	8	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*74*	*72*	*105*	...	*67*	*118*	*112*	*126*	*96*	*98*	*103*	...	...	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
Australia	681	489	641	722	479	730	699	658	581	575	676	1 058	364	225	352	481
WORLD TOTAL	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	...	**5 850**	**6 850**	**7 200**	**6 050**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	81	38	58	73	33	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	25	7	14	21
Belgium-Luxembourg	175	187	171	...	227	178	123	155	115	93	91	...	46	47	73	...
Denmark	21	33	95	81	62	114	113	91	87	68	79	92	13	12	50	30
Finland	73	45	66	62	32	90	83	57	71	50	27	100	1	28	61	11
France	103	68	54	113	76	45	62	35	56	81	147	167	119	71	29	67
Germany, Western	570	597	721	639	772	1 058	434	620	778	603	468	706	208	252	254	200
Greece	63	37	79	...	57	7	36	218	33	39	125	...	49	44	30	...
Ireland, Rep. of	77	27	39	25	13	37	60	48	17	50	17	18	6	—	5	13
Italy	311	156	128	181	34	60	184	234	154	190	198	184	53	64	62	58
Netherlands	225	232	204	227	156	300	175	186	252	228	167	263	68	95	81	87
Norway	84	74	96	87	83	95	108	96	107	65	66	110	15	42	38	30
Portugal	35	22	19	24	41	19	12	4	3	64	8	23	3	16	4	3
Spain[4]	15	202	97	..	368	15	4	—	24	18	21	...	7	5	...	...
Sweden	61	8	3	15	—	1	2	9	—	30	26	5	5	3	2	—
Switzerland	90	105	93	68	85	66	80	140	44	50	76	101	27	37	21	43
United Kingdom	1 188	979	1 287	1 305	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	1 226	1 146	1 297	1 550	445	512	429	609
Yugoslavia	244	139	282	269	141	336	384	268	290	39	311	434	91	123	149	162
Total	*3 416*	*2 949*	*3 493*	...	*3 434*	*3 745*	*3 339*	*3 451*	*1 374*	*2 902*	*3 168*	...	*1 181*	*1 358*	..	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 14. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56, and 1954-56 (concluded)

Tableau 14. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954		1955				1956					
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies	52	50	58	...	◁ 56	◁ 65	◁ 43	◁ 67	◁ 48	◁ 56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	69	*45	51	...	◁ 41	◁ 57	◁ 39	◁ 66	◁ 29	◁ 48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	85	41	—	...	—	—	—	—	6	4	44	...	1	30	...	...
United States	195	60	30	67	20	23	11	67	30	56	68	114	17	46	22	46
Others	64	74	72	...	◁ 42	◁ 73	◁ 74	◁ 97	◁ 114	◁ 42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	470	270	210	...	160	220	170	300	230	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia	24	25	26	...	◁ 27	◁ 18	◁ 25	◁ 33	◁ 10	◁ 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	353	408	403	...	425	497	400	294	614	546	*300	...	*100	*60	*60	...
Chile	58	37	70	...	◁ 66	◁ 119	◁ 68	◁ 26	◁ 37	◁ 85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	61	68	65	...	81	63	56	60	97	93	57	...	16	...	...	...
Venezuela	42	48	54	...	46	48	61	64	*70	*59	54	...	21	...	...	...
Others	102	66	65	...	◁ 73	◁ 60	◁ 48	◁ 80	◁ 60	◁ 42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	640	650	680	...	720	800	660	560	890	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA																
Ceylon	94	91	76	68	103	23	78	101	50	76	59	86	13	13	35	38
India	342	171	137	*65	41	111	191	207	39	7	80	*132	43	...	...	...
Indonesia	35	55	33	58	25	31	39	36	40	51	62	79	15	33	32	14
Israel	78	80	97	78	108	93	77	109	51	79	73	111	18	42	31	38
Japan	309	592	490	...	564	402	479	516	829	509	428	...	177	142	150	...
Korea, South	*50	*40	18	...	◁ 46	◁ —	◁ 10	◁ 18	◁ 24	◁ 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	43	43	47	...	60	34	30	63	16	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of	45	46	58	...	47	61	71	55	38	44	56	...	19	24	...	...
Pakistan	221	193	2	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	20	21	...	...	...	...
Philippines	61	*63	84	...	◁ 73	◁ 63	◁ 92	◁ 107	◁ 46	◁ 82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	—	—	42	23	—	—	109	60	27	26	11	30	—	—	10	20
Total	1 280	1 370	1 080	...	1 070	830	1 180	1 270	1 160	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	17	26	5	...	5	9	2	3	2	—	—	...	—	4	...	...
Belgian Congo	6	8	9	...	10	9	7	10	9	10	10	...	3	3	3	...
Egypt	233	55	15	...	1	53	—	6	8	—	176	...	126	183	54	...
French West Africa	19	19	27	...	24	28	31	25	27	27	20	...	6	8	16	...
Sudan	8	15	20	12	19	10	11	39	23	5	9	11	4	2	1	8
Union of South Africa	48	86	48	...	86	—	23	80	93	11	21	...	11	...	...	...
Total	330	210	120	...	145	109	74	163	162	53	236	...	150	...	...	...
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	46	47	55	...	53	56	63	48	55	65	..	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	6 450	5 850	6 250	...	6 100	6 300	6 100	6 500	4 300	5 200	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72%.

◁ Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1]Total for January and February. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [4]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 % ; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72%.

◁ Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Chiffre total pour janvier et février. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [4]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 15. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1952-56

Tableau 15. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954		1955				1956					
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	69	61	49	42	52	34	43	37	32	57	114	86	56	22	39	25
Spain[1]	17	14	15	12	15	20	1	3	5	40	38	...	10	1	...	...
Total	*86*	*75*	*64*	*54*	*67*	*54*	*44*	*40*	*37*	*97*	*152*	...	*66*	*23*	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States[2]	198	174	139	129	104	93	81	125	150	160	91	102	54	28	28	46
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	*40	...	*15	*15	*15	...
British Guiana	7	10	9	14	10	10	11	15	14	15	9	...	5	...	...	...
Ecuador	14	8	5	5	8	1	2	4	10	4	4	...	2	1	...	...
Total	*64*	*19*	*14*	*19*	*18*	*11*	*13*	*19*	*24*	*21*	*53*	...	*22*	...	...	...
ASIA																
Burma	315	242	365	409	293	418	411	508	275	442	462	*448	176	173	*210	*65
Cambodia				6			14	6	5	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laos	58	49	89	—	66	112	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet-Nam				20			38	31	11	—	—	...	—	—	...	...
China ◁	48	67	73	85	45	90	120	60	55	106	106	...	19	9	21	...
India	—	—	—	25	—	—	18	38	23	21	30	...	8	...	...	...
Iran	15	12	15	...	12	28	20	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	4	22	35	62	18	87	33	68	67	78	*30	*22	*10	*8	*7	*7
Taiwan (Formosa)	26	15	9	...	—	3	61	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	353	335	255	307	281	241	321	389	286	232	285	313	90	96	125	92
Total	*819*	*742*	*841*	...	*715*	*979*	*1 036*	*1 140*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	4	—	12	46	—	35	34	31	47	71	*67	86	22	30	43	13
Madagascar	10	10	3	11	3	5	3	9	19	14	16	5	4	2	2	1
Total	*14*	*10*	*15*	*57*	*3*	*40*	*37*	*40*	*66*	*85*	*83*	*91*	*26*	*32*	*45*	*14*
OCEANIA																
Australia	6	8	8	11	11	6	9	7	13	14	8	10	4	2	3	5
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)	1 200	1 050	1 100	...	950	1 250	1 250	1 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	6	6	6	9	7	7	10	7	10	8	7	8	3	2	3	3
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	7	9	13	6	11	14	9	17	13	17	...	4	4	9	...
France	8	8	15	18	13	20	21	24	20	8	10	20	4	5	6	9
Germany, Western	13	21	18	25	16	20	24	21	37	16	28	25	10	12	7	6
Netherlands	7	10	19	30	11	31	57	38	11	13	22	18	11	8	3	7
Switzerland	3	6	5	5	3	7	3	6	3	7	4	5	1	2	2	1
United Kingdom	14	13	17	27	18	18	26	35	26	22	21	23	7	9	8	6
Total	*57*	*71*	*89*	*127*	*74*	*114*	*155*	*140*	*124*	*87*	*109*	...	*40*	*42*	*38*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	6	7	8	8	4	11	8	5	6	12	5	...	2	1	6	...
Cuba	54	◁4	◁41	◁29	◁47	◁48	◁26	◁10	◁32	◁49	◁36	◁22	◁19	◁4	◁5	◁13
Other	20	20	◁20	◁2	◁14	◁16	◁1	◁1	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁3	◁1	◁—	◁3	◁—
Total	*80*	*91*	*69*	*39*	*65*	*75*	*35*	*16*	*43*	*63*	*43*	...	*22*	*5*	*14*	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*	*7*	*7*	*7*	◁3	◁11	◁6	◁4	◁1	◁3	◁3	◁5	◁2	◁2	◁—	◁2	◁—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)

Tableau 15. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954		1955				1956					
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	III	IV	V	VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	7	9	8	12	10	9	11	10	10	15	*8	...	*1	*2	*5	...
Ceylon	101	103	101	96	79	114	73	120	92	100	86	85	16	7	44	34
Hong Kong	59	78	27	66	31	51	68	71	68	57	78	84	26	34	25	25
India	183	48	164	72	226	308	217	69	*4	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	190	89	65	32	62	48	4	3	21	99	237	178	88	58	59	61
Japan	245	270	358	311	216	151	192	474	280	300	245	...	124	105	113	...
Korea and Ryukyu	46	76	◁19	—	◁19	◁19	1	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	2	1	3	3	3	2	5	—	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore[4]	132	125	68	123	55	116	110	102	141	140	137	...	35	43	...	...
Philippines	16	—	11	16	—	43	—	6	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria	2	1	2	5	3	4	7	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	983	800	826	736	704	865	688	858	652	746	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA																
French West Africa	14	18	17	28	20	14	33	30	21	28	19	...	9	5	5	...
Mauritius	10	15	9	14	18	13	19	14	18	7	21	...	8	...	...	...
Réunion	5	7	4	8	8	7	12	1	10	9	8	12	3	2	5	5
Union of South Africa	7	—	6	8	—	8	3	7	12	7	5	...	—	...	...	...
Total	36	40	36	58	46	42	67	52	61	51	53	...	20	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	1 200	1 100	1 100	1 050	900	1 150	1 100	1 200	900	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

◁Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Total for January and February. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

◁Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Chiffre total pour janvier et février. — [4]Importations nettes.

Table 16. - Olive oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 16. - Huile d'olive : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	4.2	0.5
Greece	0.9	2.0	4.9	2.7	7.0	5.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	0.9	3.7	...
Italy	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.2	3.8	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Portugal	2.5	1.8	2.8	4.0	1.7	4.3	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.5	*4.5	*3.0	*2.3	*1.0
Spain[1]	7.8	5.4	6.9	7.6	6.1	9.2	4.7	7.7	7.7	6.1	7.5	9.1	10.9	...
Total	*15.8*	*14.0*	*20.1*	*17.6*	*21.4*	*25.1*	*15.4*	*18.5*	*20.1*	*16.9*	*17.6*	*15.7*	*23.1*	...
ASIA														
Lebanon	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	—	0.1	...	...
Turkey	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Total	*0.1*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*	—	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.6*	*0.4*	—	*0.1*	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	2.8	5.0	1.4	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	6.1	2.7	2.8	1.8	5.3	...
Morocco (former French Prot.)	1.3	0.5	—	1.5	0.1	—	—	*0.1	0.6	1.6	*1.8	*1.9	*3.4	...
Tunisia	4.7	2.8	11.5	4.0	13.6	13.1	9.1	10.2	7.8	3.5	1.9	2.8	8.5	...
Total	*8.8*	*11.1*	*12.9*	*8.8*	*14.9*	*14.2*	*10.5*	*12.1*	*14.5*	*7.8*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*17.2*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**26**	**25**	**36**	**30**	**40**	**43**	**28**	**34**	**40**	**28**	**27**	**25**	**45**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
France	*6.5	*6.0	*10.2	[2]5.4	*15.5	*9.8	*8.3	*7.1	[2]9.5	[2]4.7	[2]3.5	[2]4.0	[2]6.8	[2]4.3
Germany, Western	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.5	0.7	*0.5	*0.8	*0.7	*0.6
Italy	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.5	4.8	6.3	5.6	4.0	5.2	3.8	6.5	2.4	11.4	11.7
Switzerland	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
United Kingdom	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8
Total	*12.1*	*13.2*	*17.2*	*12.3*	*22.5*	*17.9*	*15.3*	*12.9*	*18.7*	*10.2*	*11.8*	*8.6*	*19.7*	*17.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	...
Mexico	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	*0.3	...	...
United States	5.4	5.3	7.4	6.2	6.6	8.8	6.7	7.5	7.1	6.1	6.3	5.3	6.4	6.3
Total	*5.7*	*5.7*	*7.9*	*6.7*	*7.0*	*9.5*	*7.3*	*8.1*	*7.5*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*5.9*	*6.7*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	1.1	1.3	3.8	2.3	*3.2	*3.2	*4.4	*4.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.1	...	...
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*0.2	*0.2	—	...
Total	*1.2*	*1.4*	*4.0*	*2.4*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*2.5*	*2.0*	*3.0*	*2.3*	...	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	...
Egypt	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	...	...
Mozambique	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*0.6*	*0.6*	*1.3*	*0.6*	*2.2*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**29**	**27**	**40**	**31**	**46**	**42**	**37**	**35**	**41**	**27**	**31**	**25**	**42**	...

NOTE : Data include edible and inedible olive oil (sulphured oils and foots). Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in olive oil. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 76% of world imports in 1954.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [2]Excluding refined olive oil.

NOTE : Les chiffres comprennent l'huile d'olive comestible et non comestible (huile soufrée et huile de grignons). Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 76% des importations mondiales.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des Iles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les Iles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Non compris l'huile d'olive raffinée.

Table 17. - Soybeans and oil :
Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 17. - Soja et huile :
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV- VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	...
Netherlands	Oil	0.6	1.8	4.3	1.8	7.8	6.3	1.9	1.4	4.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	5.1	3.9
United Kingdom	Oil	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.7	—	0.1	*0.9	*1.0	3.5	2.5	*2.4	*2.5	3.2	2.7
Total		*3.3*	*2.8*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*9.8*	*6.5*	*2.9*	*2.7*	*8.2*	*4.3*	*4.0*	*4.2*	*10.1*	*8.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	—	*0.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	—	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.8
United States	Beans	25.0	43.9	45.9	71.5	33.2	24.5	10.0	116.0	51.7	36.9	50.3	146.5	46.3	55.4
	Oil	24.4	5.2	9.0	4.4	24.1	2.5	1.8	7.6	2.9	3.2	4.7	6.9	19.7	14.0
Total		*49.4*	*49.6*	*55.6*	*76.9*	*57.4*	*27.1*	*11.8*	*126.1*	*55.0*	*41.6*	*55.3*	*155.9*	*67.1*	*71.2*
of which	Beans	*25.0*	*44.4*	*46.6*	*72.5*	*33.3*	*24.6*	*10.0*	*118.5*	*52.1*	*38.4*	*50.6*	*149.0*	*47.4*	*57.2*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Beans	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	—	1.3	2.3	3.8	0.6	1.8	1.8	...	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.0
WORLD TOTAL		**59**	**70**	**74**	**94**	**80**	**40**	**20**	**155**	**75**	**55**	**70**	**180**	**95**	**95**
of which	**Beans**	**29**	**53**	**56**	**82**	**40**	**30**	**15**	**140**	**60**	**45**	**60**	**165**	**55**	**65**
	Oil	**30**	**17**	**18**	**12**	**40**	**10**	**5**	**15**	**15**	**10**	**10**	**15**	**40**	**30**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	3.4	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	Beans	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.5	—	—	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	3.3	2.3	...
	Oils	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1	—	...
Denmark	Beans	1.4	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.8	1.8	—	3.3	4.6	1.0	2.2	5.1	7.9	8.7
France	Beans	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.7	2.8	2.5	4.4	1.5	4.0	2.7	1.1
	Oil	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	Beans	2.7	7.7	9.7	17.7	13.3	4.2	2.4	19.0	17.6	9.7	13.8	29.3	25.8	16.6
	Oil	15.0	7.1	8.1	5.1	10.5	11.7	4.2	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.3	4.3	5.6	6.3
Greece	Oil	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Italy	Beans	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
	Oil	3.3	6.5	0.3	0.2	*0.6	*0.5	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3
Netherlands	Beans	2.1	4.0	3.9	5.8	9.9	1.8	0.3	3.8	5.4	2.9	5.5	9.7	10.2	4.4
	Oil	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.2	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.9	1.1	0.2
Norway	Beans	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
Spain	Oil	*2.4	0.3	—	...	—	—	8	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	Oil	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	Beans	0.9	1.5	1.9	4.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	4.1	3.3	3.2	2.1	7.6	2.6	*2.6
Total		*34.1*	*36.6*	*31.6*	*43.5*	*48.2*	*25.5*	*10.6*	*43.5*	*44.4*	*28.6*	*33.7*	*67.4*	*63.1*	*47.0*
of which	*Beans*	*9.8*	*18.0*	*20.8*	*35.9*	*33.1*	*10.3*	*4.8*	*35.7*	*34.9*	*22.6*	*26.2*	*60.0*	*53.0*	*37.0*
	Oil	*24.3*	*18.6*	*10.8*	*7.6*	*15.1*	*15.2*	*5.8*	*7.8*	*9.5*	*6.0*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*10.1*	*10.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Beans	4.9	4.8	7.2	8.4	0.5	5.4	3.0	20.1	3.7	5.1	4.4	20.3	2.2	...
	Oil	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.0	...
Cuba	Oil	0.9	1.0	*0.6	...	*0.6	*0.6	*0.7	*0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		*7.6*	*8.4*	*9.8*	*11.6*	*3.0*	*8.0*	*5.7*	*22.9*	*6.2*	*9.1*	*7.9*	*23.3*	*5.7*	...
of which	*Oil*	*2.7*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*3.2*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.5*	*4.0*	*3.5*	*3.0*	*3.5*	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Beans	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
	Oil	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.3
Japan	Beans	6.5	17.3	19.6	31.2	38.1	17.4	9.3	13.8	48.7	23.7	25.2	27.3	42.7	20.7
Malaya-Singapore	Beans	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	...
Total		*11.4*	*20.2*	*22.5*	*32.9*	*40.6*	*21.3*	*12.3*	*16.3*	*51.8*	*24.8*	*26.2*	*28.9*	*44.0*	*22.3*
of which	*Beans*	*10.4*	*18.4*	*22.0*	*32.8*	*39.7*	*20.5*	*11.9*	*16.2*	*51.6*	*24.7*	*26.2*	*28.9*	*43.8*	*22.0*
WORLD TOTAL		**63**	**77**	**74**	**96**	**105**	**65**	**35**	**95**	**110**	**70**	**75**	**130**	**125**	...
of which	**Beans**	**29**	**48**	**56**	**81**	**80**	**40**	**25**	**80**	**95**	**55**	**60**	**115**	**105**	...
	Oil	**34**	**29**	**18**	**15**	**25**	**25**	**10**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**15**	**20**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of soybeans : 15.5 % of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in soybeans and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 86% of world exports and 87% of world imports in 1954 for the combined soybeans and oil. China's exports of soybeans represent a large part of the difference between estimated and accounted for exports. However, China's trade with Eastern Europe is not included in the estimated world totals.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile du soja : 15,5 % du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 86 % des exportations mondiales et 87% des importations mondiales, pour le soja et l'huile combinés. Les exportations de soja de la Chine représentent en grande partie la différence entre les exportations déclarées et les exportations estimées. Toutefois, les totaux mondiaux estimés ne comprennent pas le commerce de la Chine avec l'Europe orientale.

Table 18. - Groundnuts and oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 18. - Arachides et huile : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.1	2.4	4.5	...
United Kingdom	Oil	—	0.2	3.3	5.8	0.8	0.1	*6.1	*6.1	11.8	8.3	*1.6	*1.7	2.2	1.8
Total		*0.7*	*1.1*	*4.3*	*7.6*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*7.4*	*7.0*	*13.0*	*10.8*	*2.7*	*4.1*	*6.7*	*6.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Nuts	0.1	1.6	6.7	0.1	15.2	10.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
	Oil	1.7	—	1.0	0.1	3.4	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	...
ASIA															
China (Mainland)	Nuts	*4.2	*5.2	*2.1	*2.2	*2.1	*2.2	*2.1	*2.2	*2.2	*2.2	*2.2	*2.3	...	...
	Oil	*3.2	*5.5	*3.4	*2.4	*3.4	*3.4	*3.4	*3.3	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4	*2.4	...	...
Hong Kong	Nuts	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	—	0.7	0.3
	Oil	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
India	Nuts	2.1	1.1	0.8	3.4	0.6	2.6	—	0.2	7.2	5.1	*0.7	*0.6	...	...
	Oil	15.1	4.1	6.8	41.2	—	—	2.4	24.9	66.1	51.7	*20.3	*26.9	...	...
Indonesia	Nuts	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.3	—	0.2	—	—
Total		*27.0*	*18.2*	*15.4*	*50.6*	*8.4*	*10.9*	*10.2*	*32.9*	*80.2*	*63.1*	*26.5*	*32.5*	...	...
of which	*Nuts*	*7.0*	*7.5*	*4.8*	*6.5*	*4.6*	*6.9*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*11.3*	*8.5*	*3.2*	*3.1*	...	...
	Oil	*20.0*	*10.7*	*10.6*	*44.1*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*6.2*	*28.6*	*68.9*	*54.6*	*23.3*	*29.7*	...	...
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	Oil	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.8	...
French West Africa	Nuts	21.0	23.3	28.2	17.4	50.2	20.6	29.2	12.7	21.2	17.5	14.8	16.3	43.5	...
	Oil	14.9	24.7	23.4	21.7	22.4	12.0	26.4	32.7	13.0	19.2	24.8	30.0	23.8	...
Gambia	Nuts	4.6	3.9	4.0	1.4	*7.8	*8.2	*0.1	—	2.6	3.0	0.1	—	2.3	...
Nigeria	Nuts	28.4	35.7	46.7	43.3	47.6	45.4	43.3	50.6	47.4	46.9	36.2	42.9	52.7	...
	Oil	2.5	4.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	6.3	9.0	9.0	8.6	9.4	8.2	8.0	4.7	...
Portuguese Guinea	Nuts	2.6	*2.6	*1.7	...	*1.7	*1.7	*1.7	*1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of Southern Rhodesia	Oil	0.2	0.4	0.2	...	0.2	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Sudan	Nuts	1.8	2.8	1.8	14.8	3.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	5.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	7.6	...
Total		*77.2*	*100.1*	*115.1*	*91.0*	*141.5*	*96.4*	*113.1*	*109.5*	*101.6*	*101.5*	*92.5*	*102.5*	*137.3*	...
of which	*Nuts*	*58.4*	*68.3*	*82.4*	*68.0*	*111.2*	*76.4*	*75.4*	*66.7*	*79.0*	*72.0*	*57.0*	*64.0*	*108.0*	...
	Oil	*18.8*	*31.8*	*32.7*	*23.0*	*30.3*	*20.0*	*37.7*	*42.8*	*22.6*	*29.5*	*35.5*	*38.5*	*29.3*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**120**	**140**	**160**	**165**	**195**	**135**	**150**	**170**	**220**	**200**	**135**	**160**	...	...
of which	**Nuts**	**75**	**90**	**105**	**80**	**150**	**105**	**90**	**80**	**105**	**95**	**70**	**80**	...	...
	Oil	**45**	**50**	**55**	**85**	**45**	**30**	**60**	**90**	**115**	**105**	**65**	**80**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	5.7	6.2	4.3	10.0	5.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	6.2	12.3	11.5	5.9	10.3	...
France	Nuts	23.4	26.2	34.5	39.0	38.2	55.4	29.4	15.0	36.6	48.6	38.3	32.7	34.2	62.4
	Oil	15.7	19.7	20.6	20.7	16.6	27.3	14.7	23.7	16.3	23.8	24.2	18.4	19.1	15.2
Germany, Western	Nuts	2.8	4.2	4.3	2.7	6.2	4.9	1.5	4.5	5.2	1.2	2.0	2.4	4.7	8.1
Italy	Nuts	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.6	5.1	5.4	3.4	4.3	9.9
	Oil	2.5	2.5	—	0.4	—	*0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	14.2
Netherlands	Nuts	1.1	1.1	1.6	5.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	4.2	6.0	2.6	7.5	5.7	2.9
	Oil	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4
Portugal	Nuts	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.3	0.7	5.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	4.4	1.7	2.6	2.3	7.4
	Oil	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.4	—	—	0.5	0.4	3.1
Switzerland	Nuts	3.0	2.8	4.2	...	4.2	6.7	0.9	5.0	1.0	8.1	...	...	...	...
	Oil	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
United Kingdom	Nuts	34.3	38.5	43.2	31.2	57.3	44.9	39.5	31.2	35.2	34.6	33.2	21.8	37.7	41.5
	Oil	4.1	7.1	9.9	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.2	9.2	8.4	13.1	12.0	7.6	4.8	5.6
Total		*99.2*	*114.3*	*126.5*	*135.0*	*141.4*	*161.3*	*104.3*	*99.6*	*126.5*	*162.5*	*140.6*	*110.7*	*136.6*	*182.0*
of which	*Nuts*	*68.6*	*76.3*	*89.9*	*90.5*	*108.2*	*118.4*	*74.0*	*59.4*	*89.2*	*108.0*	*90.0*	*75.0*	*94.0*	*135.0*
	Oil	*30.6*	*38.0*	*36.6*	*44.5*	*33.2*	*42.9*	*30.3*	*40.2*	*37.3*	*54.5*	*50.6*	*35.7*	*42.6*	*47.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Nuts	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.2	7.2	1.0	1.7	3.7	6.2	3.3	2.3	2.3	...
	Oil	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.9	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	...
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Nuts	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.9
	Oil	4.2	4.2	2.1	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.8	3.4	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.3	6.1	4.0
Japan	Nuts	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Total		*6.5*	*5.6*	*4.2*	*7.0*	*3.8*	*2.0*	*4.7*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*8.2*	*7.5*	*5.6*	*7.9*	*5.7*
of which	*Nuts*	*2.3*	*1.4*	*2.1*	*2.5*	*1.4*	*1.1*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.1*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*1.3*	*1.8*	*1.7*
AFRICA															
Mauritius	Oil	0.3	0.2	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco (former French Prot.)	Nuts	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	—	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.3	1.8	...
	Oil	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.8	—	0.1	—	1.0	0.7	2.0	4.1	0.5	1.5	...
Total		*1.0*	*1.2*	*0.9*	*2.8*	*0.5*	*1.2*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*1.9*	*2.8*	*5.7*	*0.8*	*3.3*	...
of which	*Oil*	*0.7*	*1.0*	*0.3*	*1.8*	—	*0.1*	—	*1.0*	*0.7*	*2.0*	*4.1*	*0.5*	*1.5*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**130**	**140**	**165**	**175**	**180**	**205**	**135**	**135**	**170**	**220**	**185**	**140**	**175**	**230**
of which	**Nuts**	**80**	**85**	**105**	**110**	**125**	**140**	**85**	**70**	**105**	**130**	**105**	**85**	**105**	**155**
	Oil	**50**	**55**	**60**	**65**	**55**	**65**	**50**	**65**	**65**	**90**	**80**	**55**	**70**	**75**

NOTE : Oil equivalent of groundnuts : 30% of unshelled and 43% of shelled weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in groundnuts and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 87% of world exports and 83% of world imports in 1954 for the combined groundnuts and oil.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des arachides : 30% du poids, non décortiquées, 43% décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 87% des exportations mondiales et 83% des importations mondiales, arachides et huile combinées.

Table 19. - Palm kernels and oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 19. - Palmistes et huile : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	—	0.4	0.4	0.8	—	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	0 2	0.2	...
Netherlands	Oil	0.6	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.8	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
United Kingdom	Oil	0.3	5.2	5.4	3 8	1.5	3.5	4.5	12.0	6.4	3.8	1.5	3.4	0 2	0.3
Total		*0.9*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*6.7*	*4.3*	*7.8*	*8.1*	*15.9*	*9.8*	*6.7*	*4.8*	*5.5*	*2.3*	*2.5*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	Kernels[1]	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	...	...
ASIA															
Indonesia	Kernels	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.0	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.0	3.5	4.5	5.3	3.5	4.8
Malaya-Singapore	Kernels	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	...
Total	*Kernels*	*5.4*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*5.7*	*4.4*	*6.5*	*7.1*	*7.4*	*5.4*	*4.8*	*5.9*	*6.7*	*4.8*	...
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.9	1 3	...
Belgian Congo	Kernels	10.4	9.8	8.0	7.0	10.5	5.9	5.5	10.1	9.6	6.5	5.5	6.5	5.3	...
	Oil	2.8	3.7	6.1	8 6	5.4	6.7	4.8	7.4	7.7	8.4	7.8	10 6	9.2	...
French Cameroons	Kernels	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2 0	1.6	...
French Equatorial Africa	Kernels	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	...
French West Africa	Kernels	7.2	9.6	9.1	9.5	9.4	8.7	10.1	8.4	8.1	12.6	9.2	8.2	8.1	...
Nigeria	Kernels	42.7	45.8	53.0	49.5	49.6	57.7	81.5	43.3	43.6	61.1	55.3	38.1	38.2	...
Portuguese Guinea	Kernels	2.0	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	Kernels	8.7	7.9	7.7	6 6	6.7	7.2	10.8	6.3	5.0	5.9	10.0	5 4	5.4	7.3
Total		*78.4*	*82.4*	*89.8*	*85.6*	*87.4*	*91.7*	*99.8*	*80.4*	*77.7*	*99.4*	*92.8*	*72.6*	*70.2*	...
of which	*Kernels*	*75.6*	*78.7*	*83.7*	*77.0*	*82.0*	*85.0*	*95.0*	*73.0*	*70.0*	*91.0*	*85.0*	*62.0*	*61.0*	...
WORLD TOTAL		**90**	**104**	**109**	**105**	**100**	**111**	**119**	**110**	**103**	**116**	**108**	**87**	**82**	...
of which	**Kernels**	**85**	**90**	**93**	**89**	**90**	**95**	**105**	**85**	**85**	**100**	**95**	**70**	**70**	...
	Oil	**5**	**14**	**16**	**16**	**10**	**16**	**14**	**25**	**18**	**16**	**13**	**17**	**12**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	0.1	—	0.4	0.5	—	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	Kernels	0.1	1.3	3.0	...	1.3	1.0	3.8	6.0	3.9	4.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	...
	Oil	0.3	0.5	0.6	...	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.2	...
France	Kernels	9.4	14.8	16.7	15 3	12.5	18.0	20.6	15.9	14.9	14.9	19.3	12.3	10.7	14 5
Germany, Western	Kernels	13.0	12.3	18.3	13.1	14.0	14.9	21.1	23 2	14.9	7.6	19.4	10.4	7.0	12.7
	Oil	0.8	3.3	4.3	2 5	4.9	4.1	1.9	6.3	2.4	0.4	4.2	3.0	1.5	4.5
Netherlands	Kernels	4.3	5.6	11.4	12.2	7.8	11.1	12.4	14.4	10.5	10.1	16.9	11.2	12.4	11.6
	Oil	0.1	0.6	0.2	—	0.5	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Portugal	Kernels	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.8	3.1	1.0	2.6	3.7	2.2	1.3	2.5
United Kingdom	Kernels	50.9	50.7	34.5	39.0	46.1	28.9	40.2	23.0	30.9	40.4	50.5	34.2	29.2	40.1
Total		*81.6*	*90.7*	*91.8*	*89.1*	*88.5*	*80.9*	*105.2*	*93.6*	*80.0*	*81.8*	*117.7*	*77.3*	*64 6*	*87.0*
of which	*Kernels*	*80.3*	*86.3*	*86.3*	*84.9*	*83.0*	*75.5*	*101.9*	*85.6*	*76.1*	*79.6*	*111.5*	*72.5*	*62.5*	*82.0*
	Oil	*1.3*	*4.4*	*5.5*	*4.2*	*5.5*	*5.4*	*3.3*	*8.0*	*3.9*	*2.2*	*6.2*	*4.8*	*2.1*	*5.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Kernels[2]	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.1	0.7	—	—	—	—
	Oil[3]	1.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	2.3	7.0	2.9	10.3	5.7	6.2	3.5	5.4	4.7	4.2
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa[4]	Oil[5]	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	...
WORLD TOTAL		**90**	**102**	**105**	**102**	**99**	**95**	**114**	**112**	**92**	**95**	**126**	**87**	**73**	**96**
of which	**Kernels**	**83**	**89**	**91**	**90**	**90**	**80**	**105**	**90**	**80**	**85**	**115**	**75**	**65**	**85**
	Oil	**7**	**13**	**14**	**12**	**9**	**15**	**9**	**22**	**12**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**8**	**11**

NOTE : Oil equivalent of palm kernels : 45% of weight ; of babassu nuts : 63% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm kernels and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1954 for the combined palm kernels and oil.

[1]Babassu nuts. — [2]Including babassu nuts. — [3]Including babassu oil. — [4]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa. — [5]Through March 1955, includes palm oil.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des palmistes : 45 % du poids ; des noix de babassou: 63%. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en palmistes et huile. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait 96% des exportations mondiales et 94 % des importations mondiales, pour les palmistes et l'huile combinés.

[1]Noix de babassou. — [2]Y compris les noix de babassou. — [3]Y compris l'huile de babassou. — [4]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain. — [5]Jusqu'à fin mars 1955, comprend l'huile de palme.

Table 20. - Linseed and oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 20. - Graines et huile de lin : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		..... Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	8.5	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	2.0	5.4	...
Netherlands	Seed	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.9	1.1
	Oil	0.5	1.1	3.3	4.7	1.6	1.6	3.9	6.0	6.1	3.6	3.0	6.0	10.2	7.1
Switzerland	Oil	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3
United Kingdom	Oil	0.4	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	5.7	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.2	2.7	3.9	2.8	1.6
Total		*11.1*	*8.7*	*10.1*	*11.3*	*9.3*	*8.6*	*10.1*	*12.1*	*14.6*	*9.8*	*7.7*	*13.5*	*22.8*	*15.1*
of which	*Oil*	*10.3*	*7.9*	*9.1*	*10.0*	*6.2*	*8.2*	*9.7*	*12.0*	*11.1*	*8.8*	*7.4*	*12.9*	*18.9*	*14.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Seed	8.7	8.2	9.6	20.9	14.8	10.4	4.9	8.5	17.6	20.4	10.4	35.2	*37.4	11.7
	Oil	2.3	3.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.8	0.5	1.1
Mexico	Seed	1.7	1.2	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
United States	Seed	4.0	—	20.9	10.1	—	20.6	32.5	30.6	6.6	0.9	19.3	13.5	24.7	32.3
	Oil	2.1	10.3	50.0	16.7	29.0	67.3	58.7	45.2	27.5	12.6	14.5	12.2	20.7	15.3
Total		*18.8*	*23.2*	*80.8*	*48.7*	*44.1*	*98.7*	*96.5*	*84.6*	*51.8*	*34.8*	*44.4*	*63.7*	*83.3*	*60.4*
of which	*Seed*	*14.4*	*9.4*	*30.5*	*31.0*	*14.8*	*31.0*	*37.4*	*39.1*	*24.2*	*21.3*	*29.7*	*48.7*	*62.1*	*44.0*
	Oil	*4.4*	*13.8*	*50.3*	*17.7*	*29.3*	*67.7*	*59.1*	*45.5*	*27.6*	*13.5*	*14.7*	*15.0*	*21.2*	*16.4*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Seed	2.2	0.8	0.9	...	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
	Oil	6.9	28.1	61.2	37.6	60.7	107.2	35.6	41.4	51.5	21.6	*34.3	*43.0	*2.5	...
Uruguay	Seed	1.5	3.5	1.6	—	1.6	3.4	1.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	...	...
	Oil	6.1	9.0	8.6	5.9	9.5	4.2	8.8	11.9	6.6	4.7	9.1	3.3	...	...
Total		*16.7*	*41.4*	*72.3*	*43.5*	*71.8*	*118.6*	*45.7*	*53.6*	*58.1*	*26.3*	*43.4*	*46.3*	...	...
of which	*Seed*	*3.7*	*4.3*	*2.5*	—	*1.6*	*7.2*	*1.3*	*0.3*	—	—	—	—	...	...
	Oil	*13.0*	*37.1*	*69.8*	*43.5*	*70.2*	*111.4*	*44.4*	*53.3*	*58.1*	*26.3*	*43.4*	*46.3*	...	...
ASIA															
India	Seed	0.2	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
	Oil	8.7	1.9	0.7	18.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.7	7.6	28.4	*25.7	*10.7	...	...
Turkey	Seed	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	...
Total		*9.6*	*2.1*	*0.8*	*18.1*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*1.7*	*7.6*	*28.4*	*25.7*	*10.7*	...	...
of which	*Seed*	*0.9*	*0.2*	*0.1*	—	*0.3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
AFRICA															
Morocco (former French Prot.)	Seed	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.9	0.3	—	0.5	0.4	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		65	85	170	125	125	235	160	160	135	105	130	140	130	...
of which	**Seed**	25	25	40	35	20	45	45	45	30	25	35	55	75	...
	Oil	40	60	130	90	105	190	115	115	105	80	95	85	55	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 20. - Linseed and oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56 (concluded)

Tableau 20. - Graines et huile de lin : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	Oil	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	Seed	9.5	3.2	4.0	3.0	1.2	0.2	9.5	5.1	1.5	0.2	2.7	7.8	6.5	...
	Oil	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.5	1.3	3.1	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	...
Finland	Oil	1.0	1.2	1.7	...	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	0.5	1.6	...	...	...	...
France	Seed	5.0	8.2	9.6	9.8	11.8	10.0	8.4	8.4	7.0	16.8	7.3	8.0	15.2	11.5
	Oil	3.8	1.9	3.8	4.7	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	2.6	5.6	4.4	6.2	5.2	2.4
Germany, Western	Seed	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
	Oil	12.1	16.3	23.8	21.2	19.1	23.2	26.5	26.6	23.9	18.9	20.2	21.8	19.9	23.2
Ireland, Rep. of	Seed	0.2	0.2	—	...	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
	Oil	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Italy	Seed	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.8	4.9	3.0	1.4	2.5	3.3	2.9
	Oil	2.1	4.3	5.5	8.1	5.5	4.8	4.9	6.9	4.6	8.7	9.9	9.2	4.0	5.4
Netherlands	Seed	1.5	0.1	6.8	8.9	0.1	0.1	13.5	13.7	10.0	3.2	7.9	14.7	12.0	10.4
	Oil	2.4	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.9	6.6	5.1	4.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	4.0	1.7	0.6
Norway	Seed	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.4
Sweden	Oil	0.2	1.2	3.3	3.1	1.7	5.0	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.6	3.6
Switzerland	Oil	0.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.7	1.5
United Kingdom	Seed	2.1	0.8	2.5	3.9	0.8	0.5	3.7	4.9	5.2	0.8	0.7	8.9	13.7	7.4
	Oil	11.6	13.7	32.2	27.2	20.9	40.0	30.5	37.6	30.9	22.9	37.7	17.4	13.1	27.8
Total		*56.8*	*59.5*	*108.0*	*102.9*	*78.0*	*108.2*	*121.7*	*125.3*	*103.5*	*92.4*	*105.0*	*111.0*	*103.0*	*106.0*
of which	*Seed*	*21.9*	*15.7*	*26.6*	*30.9*	*17.9*	*15.4*	*38.1*	*35.4*	*31.3*	*26.3*	*22.1*	*44.1*	*54.0*	*39.0*
	Oil	*34.9*	*43.8*	*81.4*	*72.0*	*60.1*	*92.8*	*83.6*	*89.9*	*72.2*	*66.1*	*82.9*	*66.9*	*49.0*	*67.0*
ASIA															
Indonesia	Oil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	...
Japan	Seed	1.1	4.0	4.0	5.0	*3.6	*3.6	3.2	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.4	2.4	5.6	4.2
Total		*1.2*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*5.1*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.3*	*5.5*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*2.6*	*5.6*	*4.3*
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa [1]	Oil	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.9	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Seed	0.2	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	...	...	...	...
	Oil	1.3	3.0	4.2	...	3.9	4.7	*4.1	*4.1	3.2	3.9	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	Oil	0.4	—	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	...	...
Total		*1.9*	*3.0*	*4.9*	...	*4.0*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.1*	*4.1*	*7.7*	...	...	...	...
of which	*Oil*	*1.7*	*3.0*	*4.9*	...	*4.0*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.1*	*4.1*	*4.9*	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**70**	**80**	**145**	**140**	**110**	**145**	**160**	**165**	**140**	**135**	**145**	**145**	**135**	...
of which	**Seed**	**25**	**25**	**35**	**40**	**25**	**20**	**45**	**45**	**40**	**40**	**30**	**50**	**65**	...
	Oil	**45**	**55**	**110**	**100**	**85**	**125**	**115**	**120**	**100**	**95**	**115**	**95**	**70**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of linseed : 34% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in linseed and oil. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1954 for the combined linseed and oil.

[1] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile des graines de lin : 34% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en graines et huile de lin. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales pour les graines et l'huile combinées.

[1] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 21. - Palm oil :
Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 21. - Huile de palme :
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Netherlands	—	2.9	3.7	0.8	6 4	2.9	1.9	3.7	1.0	0 6	0.6	1.1	2.4	1 3
ASIA														
Indonesia	30.0	33.0	35.0	29.1	27.3	27.3	32.4	53.0	15.3	20.4	39.5	41.1	26.4	29.5
Malaya-Singapore	11.8	12.3	12.5	13.9	11.9	14.4	12.7	11.1	13.0	12.7	15.4	14.4	13.9	...
Total	*41.8*	*45.3*	*47.5*	*43.0*	*39.2*	*41.7*	*45.1*	*64.1*	*28.3*	*33.1*	*54.9*	*55.5*	*40.3*	*. .*
AFRICA														
Angola	2.9	1.7	3.2	2.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.7	2.8	2.0	1 7	1.8	...
Belgian Congo	34.4	32.9	34.2	37 2	36.1	29.0	32.1	39.5	37.9	34.4	38.5	38 1	36.4	...
French Cameroons[1]	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	—	...
French West Africa	2.4	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.2	5.3	3.9	2.1	4.7	5.2	5.0	3.4	4.0	...
Nigeria	42.5	50.9	52.9	46 3	46.7	73.4	67.1	24.6	35.3	69.5	58.9	21.4	32.3	...
Total	*82.4*	*90.1*	*94.2*	*90 5*	*90.3*	*111.3*	*106.6*	*68.9*	*79.9*	*112.3*	*104.9*	*64.9*	*74.5*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL	**125**	**140**	**150**	**140**	**140**	**165**	**160**	**145**	**115**	**150**	**170**	**125**	**120**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.9	11.2	11.4	10 9	15.6	5.0	12.3	12.6	12.3	10.4	9.2	11.9	12.5	...
France	2.9	5.8	6.2	7 0	4.5	6.4	6.5	7.4	6.0	8.6	7.5	6.1	5.3	10 6
Germany, Western	17.2	22.0	23.8	18 0	21.0	28.3	22.4	23.7	17.4	19.1	16.7	18.7	17.0	12 7
Italy	3.3	2.3	9.7	2.2	6.2	13.4	9.2	10.0	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.5	2 5	4 9
Netherlands	16.5	23.8	24.2	20 4	33.5	24.9	19.5	18.8	22.7	12.9	27.7	18.4	22.7	15.3
Portugal	2.7	1.8	2.9	2 0	2.0	3.8	2.7	3.1	0.8	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	2 2
United Kingdom	65.6	57.8	42.3	51 1	34.2	56.2	49.9	28.8	45.0	59.7	67.5	32.2	35.0	75.6
Total	*117.1*	*124.7*	*120.5*	*111.6*	*117.0*	*138.0*	*122.5*	*104.4*	*105.6*	*114.6*	*134.4*	*92.1*	*96 9*	*130.0*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada[2]	0.9	3.2	6.3	4 9	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	8.5	4.3	2.6	4.4	4.2	...
United States	5.8	4.1	7.5	5.0	3.9	6.7	11.2	8.1	6.2	5.3	5.4	3.2	4.0	3.4
Total	*6.7*	*7.3*	*13.8*	*9.9*	*9.8*	*12.9*	*17.6*	*14.8*	*14.7*	*9.6*	*8.0*	*7.6*	*8.2*	*...*
WORLD TOTAL	**125**	**140**	**150**	**135**	**140**	**170**	**155**	**135**	**135**	**140**	**160**	**110**	**120**	**155**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in palm oil. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1954.

[1] As of 1952, includes palm-kernel oil. — [2] Includes palm-kernel oil.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

[1] Y compris l'huile de palmiste à partir de 1952. — [2] Y compris l'huile de palmiste.

Table 22. - Copra and coconut oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 22. - Coprah et huile de coco : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
		Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Netherlands	Oil	13.5	10.4	9.9	5.8	4.6	16.0	10.2	8.8	5.5	4.1	4.9	8.9	6.4	12.2
Sweden [1]	Oil	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total	*Oil*	*14.1*	*11.1*	*11.3*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*18.1*	*11.1*	*9.4*	*6.0*	*4.8*	*5.3*	*10.6*	*8.1*	*13.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
United States	Oil	3.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6
ASIA															
British Borneo															
North Borneo [2]	Copra	2.8	2.4	4.2	5.6	*4.2	*4.2	*4.3	*4.3	*5.6	*5.6	*5.7	*5.7	...	...
Sarawak	Copra	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	*0.5	*0.5	*0.5	*0.4	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2	*0.3	...	...
Ceylon	Copra	6.6	3.4	7.3	10.9	3.2	5.7	9.9	10.6	4.3	4.9	15.9	18.5	7.9	4.5
	Oil	27.1	23.4	15.9	22.7	15.7	12.9	20.6	14.6	15.1	25.2	26.3	24.2	16.5	28.0
Hong Kong	Oil	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.1
Indonesia [3]	Copra	57.6	49.1	50.4	40.1	51.3	51.7	51.4	47.2	39.3	37.9	51.2	31.9	23.9	*40.0
Malaya-Singapore	Copra	9.8	10.9	10.4	6.8	14.8	8.0	7.9	10.8	10.0	5.8	3.6	7.7	3.7	...
	Oil	16.8	15.6	20.1	23.3	19.7	19.4	23.6	17.9	22.1	19.3	25.4	26.5	21.3	...
Philippines	Copra	103.9	94.6	120.5	123.9	98.3	109.2	138.4	136.1	111.6	106.5	146.6	130.8	...	...
	Oil	21.2	15.2	16.5	18.5	12.9	14.4	20.8	17.8	16.3	17.0	20.5	20.3	...	...
Total		*246.8*	*215.1*	*249.9*	*252.0*	*220.6*	*225.2*	*277.5*	*259.8*	*224.5*	*222.5*	*295.4*	*266.1*	...	...
of which	*Copra*	*181.1*	*160.8*	*193.3*	*187.5*	*172.3*	*179.3*	*212.4*	*209.4*	*171.0*	*161.0*	*223.2*	*194.9*	...	...
	Oil	*65.7*	*54.3*	*52.6*	*64.6*	*48.3*	*46.9*	*65.1*	*50.4*	*53.5*	*61.5*	*72.2*	*71.2*	...	...
AFRICA															
Mozambique	Copra	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.5	3.7	5.7	7.6	6.0	4.2	6.3	6.3	5.2	...	...
	Oil	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	...	...
Zanzibar	Oil	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	...
Total		*8.3*	*8.5*	*8.0*	*8.4*	*6.4*	*7.4*	*9.6*	*8.8*	*7.4*	*9.8*	*8.9*	*7.8*	...	...
of which	*Oil*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.9*	*2.7*	*1.7*	*2.0*	*2.8*	*3.2*	*3.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	...	...
OCEANIA															
Fiji	Copra	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	—	0.5	2.3	—	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.5	—	...
	Oil	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.6	2.1	5.8	4.3	5.1	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.7	7.0	...
French Oceania	Copra	3.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	4.1	3.8	...
New Guinea [4]	Copra	10.0	10.4	11.5	10.0	*11.5	*11.5	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0	*10.0	...	...	...	...
New Hebrides	Copra	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	*3.7	3.3	5.2	2.6	4.1	*4.3	*4.4	2.3	5.1	...
Tonga	Copra	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	3.7	2.6	4.4	1.3	3.5	1.8	6.0	...
Western Samoa	Copra	2.7	1.7	2.2	...	0.6	4.7	2.3	1.2	2.5	2.9	...	...	...	...
Total		*28.0*	*25.6*	*28.0*	...	*23.1*	*29.0*	*31.6*	*25.6*	*29.1*	*27.3*	...	...	...	...
of which	*Copra*	*24.4*	*21.5*	*23.7*	...	*21.0*	*23.2*	*27.3*	*20.5*	*25.0*	*22.8*	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**330**	**285**	**320**	**325**	**280**	**310**	**360**	**335**	**290**	**285**	**370**	**340**	...	...
of which	**Copra**	**230**	**205**	**240**	**235**	**210**	**225**	**265**	**255**	**215**	**205**	**275**	**240**	...	...
	Oil	**100**	**80**	**80**	**90**	**70**	**85**	**95**	**80**	**75**	**85**	**95**	**100**	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 22. - Copra and coconut oil : Trade by quarters, 1952-56 (concluded)

Tableau 22. - Coprah et huile de coco : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	Item — Produits	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954				1955				1956	
		Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
IMPORTING COUNTRIES		*Thousand metric tons, oil equivalent - Milliers de tonnes métriques, équivalent en huile*													
EUROPE															
Austria	Copra	2 6	0 4			0.2									
	Oil	1.0	1 8	1.1	1 7	1.3	0 9	1 0	1 2	1.4	1.4	1.7	2 2	2 5	2 2
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	2 5	1 2	0 7	1 2	1.0	0 3	0.7	0 7	0 6	1 0	1 5	1 9	1.8	...
Denmark	Copra	10 3	8.0	8 4	8 3	9.4	8 1	5 6	10 5	7 4	6 2	6 0	13.5	6 4	9.3
Finland	Oil	1 9	2.3	2 5	1 8	2 6	3 6	1 0	2 7	1 3	0 5	1.8	3 5	1.4	1 2
France	Copra	17.7	13.0	14.2	13 8	13 1	12 3	12 1	19 2	15 2	11 3	13 0	15.6	13.2	13 6
Germany, Western	Copra	23.9	24.4	31 5	41 0	30 2	30 6	23 4	41 8	37 1	36 9	44 2	46 0	37 2	52 7
Ireland, Rep. of	Oil	26 9	17.2	11 8	12 9	14 2	15 7	9 4	8 1	14 6	7 6	14 3	15 0	7 2	15 1
	Copra	1 2	0.9	1.0	1 1	1.0	0 7	1 3	0 9	1 1	0 9	1 2	1.4	0 8	0 8
Italy	Copra	3 3	0.9	2 2	0 3	2 8	2 5	1 0	2 5	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 3	1 2	1 0
	Oil[5]	6 8	6 3	5 8	7 1	4 8	5 3	5 4	7 7	4.4	6 4	9.8	7.9	7 0	7 3
Netherlands	Copra	22 7	23 0	28 0	15 9	25 4	24.9	31.1	30 7	20 2	8 6	14 0	21 0	20 9	22 3
Norway	Copra	4.3	5.8	6 0	6 8	3 7	5 6	6 2	8 6	5.3	6.9	6 5	8.4	3.6	8.1
Sweden	Copra	6 0	6 0	7.6	9.7	12 3	7 0	4 2	6.9	12 9	10 8	4.7	10 3	9.8	19 8
Switzerland	Copra	3.6	4 2	4.3	...	4.7	2 0	4.9	5.7	4 7	3 8	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	Copra	26 7	14.7	17.6	11 3	19.5	16 4	14 8	19.7	8 6	12 3	13.2	11.3	8 5	17 6
	Oil	12 0	6.4	8.3	11 5	7 5	7 1	10 6	8 0	3.5	11 7	14.0	16.8	15 5	14.6
Total		*173.4*	*136 5*	*150.4*	*148.4*	*153 7*	*143 0*	*130 2*	*174.9*	*138.7*	*126 5*	*149.1*	*179.3*	*141.4*	*197.5*
of which	*Copra*	*122.3*	*101 3*	*120.2*	*112.2*	*122 3*	*110 1*	*102.1*	*146 5*	*112 9*	*97 9*	*106 0*	*132 0*	*106 0*	*149 0*
	Oil	*51.1*	*35 2*	*30 2*	*36 2*	*31.4*	*32 9*	*28 1*	*28.4*	*25 8*	*28 6*	*43 1*	*47.3*	*35.4*	*48.5*
N and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	Copra	4.9	1.8	3 3	1 2	0 6	3 8	5.7	3 2	2 8		0 6	1.4	3 5	...
United States	Copra	46.4	46.1	48 1	48.5	49.6	46 4	51.3	45 0	45 7	50 0	58.4	41 7	52 5	42 4
	Oil	13.5	15 6	15.7	16 8	11 5	15 6	17.1	18.5	16 9	15 3	17.5	17.6	22 2	18 6
Total		*64.8*	*63.5*	*67.1*	*66 9*	*61.7*	*65 8*	*74.1*	*66 7*	*65 4*	*65.3*	*76 5*	*60.7*	*78.2*	*61 6*
of which	*Copra*	*51.3*	*47.9*	*51.4*	*50 1*	*50.2*	*50 2*	*57.0*	*48.2*	*48 5*	*50.0*	*59 0*	*43.1*	*56 0*	*43 0*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Colombia	Copra	4.7	3 0	5 5	10.7	3.3	1.4	6 3	11.2	5 5	13 6	14 7	9 2	14.6	...
Venezuela [6]	Copra	2 5	12.6	6.3	4 2	4.9	4.4	4.9	11 2	0.8	5 0	6.4	4 8	2 8	...
Total		*7.2*	*15 6*	*11.8*	*14 9*	*8 2*	*5 8*	*11.2*	*22 4*	*6 3*	*18 6*	*21.1*	*14.0*	*17.4*	...
ASIA															
Burma	Oil	5.6	2.4	6 8	...	2.1	6.9	12.6	5 8	2 0	1 5	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	Oil	0 9	0.3	0 3	0.3	0 2	0.4	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 6	0 4	0.3	0 7
India	Copra	3.1	4.3	10 0	...	4.2	7.2	14.2	14.3	6 4	5.3	...	...	...	...
	Oil	7.3	5 9	5.7	...	4 8	7.0	4.9	6 1	5.1	6 0	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Oil	2 8	0 5	0 4	...	0 4	0 1	0 1	1 0	0 4	3 6	...	1 2	1 2	...
Iraq	Oil	0 4	0 4	*0 2	...	0.1	0.2	*0.2	*0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Copra	4.2	4.7	6.4	8 0	5 3	7.7	3 5	9 1	8 2	10 4	4.2	9.2	5 5	7.9
Malaya-Singapore	Copra	14.3	12 4	21 2	18.8	21.9	15 6	23 8	23 5	22 7	14 8	19.0	18 6	17.2	...
Total		*38 6*	*30.9*	*51.0*	...	*39.0*	*45 1*	*59 7*	*60.4*	*45 3*	*42 0*	...	...	...	...
of which	*Copra*	*21.6*	*21.4*	*37 6*	...	*31.4*	*30.5*	*41.5*	*46 9*	*37 3*	*30.5*	...	...	...	...
	Oil	*17.0*	*9.5*	*13.4*	...	*7 6*	*14 6*	*18.2*	*13 5*	*8 0*	*11.5*	...	...	...	...
AFRICA															
Egypt	Oil	2.7	0 4	0 7	1.4	0.6	0.5	0 8	1 0	1.1	1 2	1.4	2.1	...	...
Union of South Africa [8]	Oil	2 0	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	1 3	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.2	2 2	1 9	...	...
Total		*4.7*	*2.4*	*1.9*	*3 2*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*2 6*	*2.2*	*3 4*	*3.6*	*4 0*	...	...
OCEANIA															
Australia	Copra	6 1	4.3	4 7	...	3.9	4.2	*5.4	*5.4	4.3	*6 6	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL		**335**	**285**	**325**	**320**	**305**	**300**	**325**	**375**	**295**	**300**	**340**	**350**	**325**	...
of which	**Copra**	**235**	**205**	**245**	**230**	**235**	**215**	**235**	**290**	**225**	**220**	**240**	**245**	**230**	...
	Oil	**100**	**80**	**80**	**90**	**70**	**85**	**90**	**85**	**70**	**80**	**100**	**105**	**95**	...

NOTE : Oil equivalent of copra : 63% of weight. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in copra and coconut oil. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 88% of world imports in 1954 for copra and coconut oil combined.

[1]1955 and 1956 figures include palm-kernel oil. — [2]Including re-exports. — [3]Includes unrecorded shipments to Malaya-Singapore. — [4]Fiscal year ending 30 June. — [5]Includes palm-kernel oil and shea-seed oil. — [6]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Equivalent en huile de coprah : 63% du poids. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial en coprah et huile de coco. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 88% des importations mondiales, pour le coprah et l'huile de coco combinés.

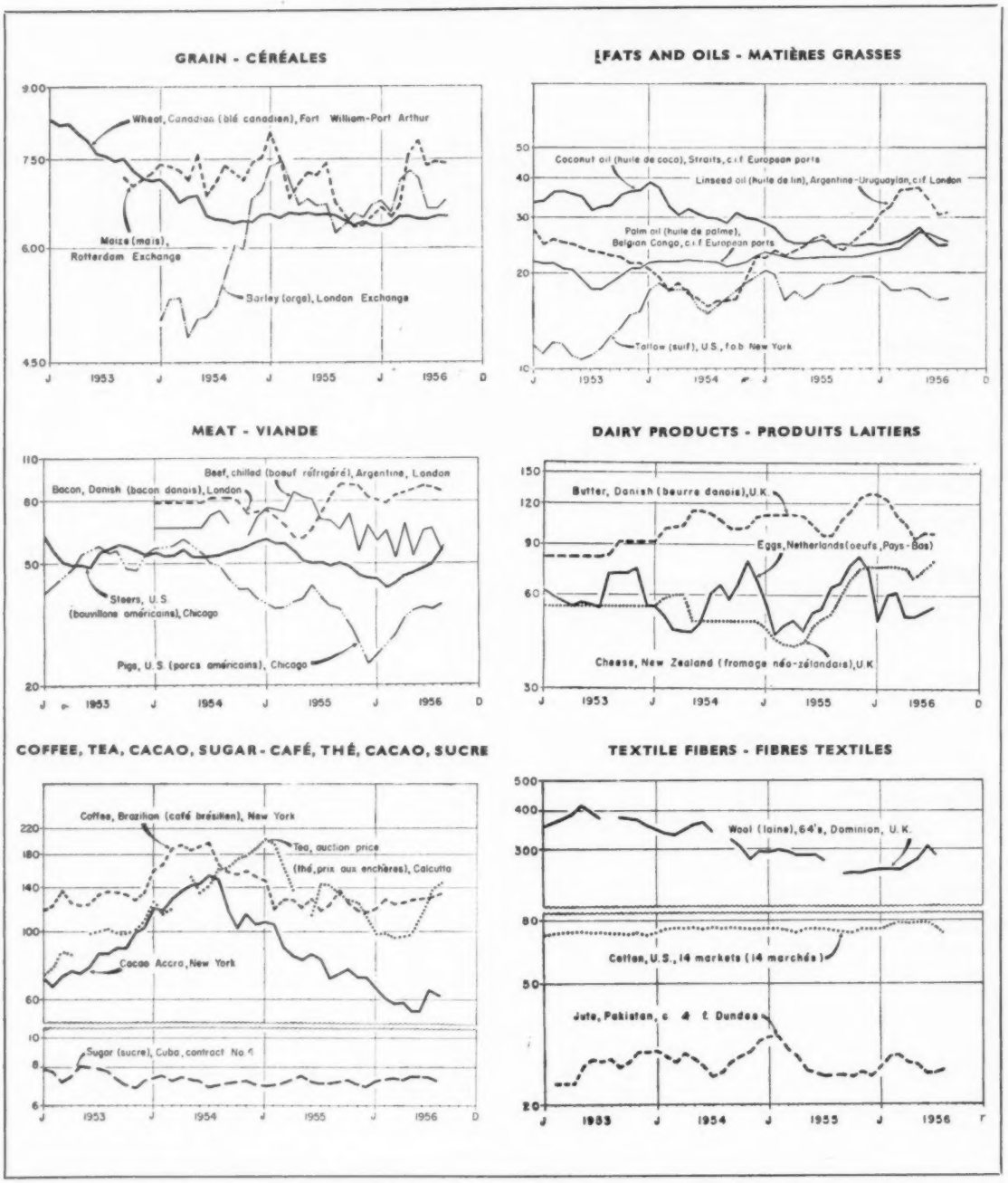
[1]Pour 1955 et 1956 les chiffres comprennent l'huile de palmiste. — [2]Y compris les réexportations. — [3]Y compris les expéditions non déclarées à destination de la Malaisie et de Singapour. — [4]Année fiscale finissant le 30 juin. — [5]Y compris l'huile de palmiste et d'illipé. — [6]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 23A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 23A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

1953-56

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme



NOTE : Please refer to price series in Table 23B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of coconut oil, as charted above, refers to oil in drums, and not in bulk, while the tea price includes export tax. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE : Prière de se reporter au Tableau 23B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix de l'huile de coco, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, se réfère à l'huile en fûts, et non à l'huile en vrac, tandis que le prix du thé comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 23B. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 23B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
WHEAT														
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	1.94	1.99	2.03	2.04	2.08	2.10	2.18	2.23	2.36	2.19	2.07	2.11	2.18
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.76	1.75	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.73
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[1]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	22/7	22/11	23/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	—	—	27/2/0	26/11/9	26/19/2	27/17/5	27/16/10	27/1/9	27/1/0	27/2/2
RYE														
U.S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.33	1.37
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	0.87	0.95	0.97	0.95	1.03	1.10	1.16	1.24	1.31	1.22	1.16	1.26	1.27
BARLEY														
U.S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1.17	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.19	1.20	1.12	1.19	1.22
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.14	1.15	1.04	1.04	1.04
U.K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange	£.s.d./ long ton	22/14/4	23/3/0	23/16/0	23/3/8	24/3/8	24/11/11	23/14/7	25/18/3	26/12/9	26/0/11	24/0/0	23/19/8	24/11/0
OATS														
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.86
MAIZE														
U.S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.30	1.31	1.19	1.17	1.25	1.24	1.26	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.57
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange	Guilders/ 100 kg.	25.37	24.56	23.98	24.03	24.53	25.10	24.54	25.62	29.03	29.92	28.07	28.17	28.11
SORGHUM														
U.S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.23	2.17	2.03	2.01	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.15	2.32	2.42	2.57	2.67	2.51
RICE														
U.S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	9.05	8.90	8.90	9.25	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.40	8.45	8.25
SUGAR														
U.S. : Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.53	5.50	5.56	5.47	5.33	5.38	5.38	5.45	5.52	5.54	5.51	5.61	5.61
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.22	3.27	3.28	3.19	3.16	3.26	3.28	3.33	3.31	3.36	3.36	3.40	3.34
ORANGES														
U.S. : California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	—	—	—	—	8.30	5.08	5.17	6.53	4.76	7.79	—	—	—
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	5.22	6.31	5.63	6.49	7.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	5.59	5.04	4.07	4.06	4.59	4.60	5.09	4.83	4.86	5.33	5.98	6.21	6.97
LEMONS														
Germany : Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	26.08	24.79	27.64	24.50	25.18	27.96	28.26	29.60	26.82	25.42	26.24	26.36	28.09
BANANAS														
French Cameroons, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	63	69	63	63	51	82	71	67	95	99	113	90	91
French Guinea, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	62	80	90	71	55	118	79	83	112	111	123	94	101
Guadeloupe, f.o.r. French ports	Francs/kg.	64	87	90	67	53	123	98	81	109	103	125	90	95
SOYBEANS														
U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	37/1/10	37/12/6	38/6/11	37/9/5	38/4/4	39/2/6	39/18/0	41/15/8	44/19/4	51/0/0	46/10/0	42/15/10	38/13/2
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	—	—	[2]37/13/2	38/1/8	40/15/0	40/5/0	—	46/15/0	44/2/6	41/1/3
GROUNDNUTS														
Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	69/16/0	66/5/0	66/10/0	65/15/0	66/17/6	67/5/0	71/19/0	79/15/0	86/7/6	81/16/8	78/13/4	73/0/0	68/12/0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 23B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955					1956							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.& f. European ports..	£.s.d./ long ton	53/3/0	52/3/2	54/6/3	56/17/0	60/5/0	65/11/3	69/7/0	71/2/6	69/9/4	68/16/5	60/10/0	59/5/8	62/0/0
COPRA														
Straits FM/Borneo, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	64/4/0	65/15/0	66/7/6	65/15/0	66/12/6	65/11/4	65/2/6	65/6/7	69/0/0	71/15/0	66/5/0	63/2/6	63/18/0
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.	U.S.$/ long ton	172.40	179.00	185.12	175.00	175.25	174.25	175.70	179.00	188.62	195.70	175.12	169.50	174.00
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports.....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	6 800	6 962	7 112	6 990	7 038	7 025	6 900	7 033	7 400	7 620	7 150	6 975	7 020
OLIVE OIL														
Tunisian, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£.s.d./ metric ton	260 0 0	260 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0	280/0/0	292/0/0	—	[3]396 5 0	[4]401/5/0	[4]414/0/0	[3]396 5 0	[3]385/0/0	[3]370/0/0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.$/ metric ton	285.00	285.00	284.00	285.00	281.00	289.00	323.50	365.00	374.00	403.67	353.67	326.75	308.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c. and f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	109 2 0	106 3 4	104 17 6	104 18 0	111/5/0	[4]115/2/6	[4]122/0/0	[4]134/15/0	[4]145/10/0	[4]149/12/6	—	—	—
S. African, 2%, bulk c and f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137/2/6	134 10 0	133/0/0
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. European ports ..	U.S.$/ metric ton	286	292	301	300	304	320	338	379	390	404	385	371	355
LINSEED OIL														
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London.....	£.s.d./ long ton	88 12 0	86 7 6	90 10 0	96 16 0	101/5/0	112/7/6	118/15/0	131 0 0	132/15/0	134/6/0	123 7 6	110/5/0	111/12/0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam.....	£.s.d./ long ton	88/17/0	89/1/3	89/15/0	89/0/0	89/17/6	88/18/9	89/2/6	91/3/9	95/10/0	98/7/0	92/2/6	88 15/0	88/19/0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./ metric ton	[3]11 400	[3]11 400	[3]11 400	11 400	11 475	11 600	11 700	11 875	12 588	13 250	13 150	12 875	12 500
CASTOR OIL														
Indian B.S.S., firsts, drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	96 6 0	94 5 0	103 0 0	108 4 0	112/10/0	115/10/0	117/0/0	122/6/8	134/0/0	138/0/0	131 0 0	126/0/0	132/12/0
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./ long ton	41/12/0	40 10/0	41 0 0	41 0 0	39/10/0	40/15/0	39/0/0	38 10 0	[4]39/9/0	[4]39/1/0	[4]38 12 6	[4]38/17/6	[4]39/13/0
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S., 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/ short ton	59 90	56 75	53 10	53 50	56 25	56 00	52.60	50 40	51 25	53.70	53.75	58.25	63.10
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No.4, ex dock New York...	U.S.c./lb.	55.0	61 0	56 8	54.0	53 0	53 5	57 5	56 0	56.5	57.3	58.0	58.8	60 2
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	31 8	32 2	34 0	32 4	32 4	29 3	27 5	26.5	26 3	26.0	25.1	29.0	28 2
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, nearest delivery date, London.	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	254 6	254 10	259 8	251 11	248 10	224/0	207/9	189/11	186/7	195/4	206/11	215/4	223/5
TEA														
India: Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price[7] ..	Sh.d./lb.	3 11 4	3 7 9	3 3.6	3 2.3	2 9.0	2/6 7	2/7.0	2/6 2	2 6.7	2/2.3	3/1.8	3 9.2	4/0.7
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[7]	Sh.d./lb.	4 0 5	3 9 7	3 5 7	3 7 4	3 6 6	3/6 3	3/11.5	4/0.9	3 11.6	3/2.0	3/2.5	3/2.2	3/7.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 23B. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1955 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average, types 11-14	U.S.c./lb.	50.6	51 5	55 0	52 5	[3]45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 1
type 11		—	51 0	54 2	54 5	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
type 14		42 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.0
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./ lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/1/0	3/1/0	3/0/0	—	—	3/1/0	3/1/0
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	22.43	22 69	22 01	20 83	20.35	20.02	18.88	19.41	20.56	20.70	21.05	22.37	25 81
Denmark: Steers, first class, for export	øre/kg.	268	230	250	251	258	261	263	267	275	287	297	282	...
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	27.03	25 38	28 09	21 53	25.76	22 81	24.38	20 46	26 26	21.30	25.26	25,97	21.57
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	25 38	24 50	22.56	17.90	18.50	16 82	15.81	14.32	15.27	15.50	20.12	—	—
Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	22.58	21 79	21 15	16 96	17.25	16.63	15.05	13.37	13.52	14.20	18.12	18.43	17.79
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London														
Old season	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	—	22 21	19.97	19 18	—	—	—	—	—
New season	Pence/lb.	25 43	26 44	27 22	24.95	23.76	26.41	25.44	24 58	23.79	23.36	23.65	24,11	25.99
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	16 31	16 18	14 44	12 23	10.75	11.47	12.28	12.98	15.13	16.36	16.73	16.48	16.81
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	304/5	328/0	328/0	324/5	300/8	291/0	287/6	302/0	304/0	306/0	323/0	321/6	317/7
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	[3]342/6	[3]384/0	414/0	454/0	467/2	465/0	439/9	405/0	382/3	320/10	339 9	344/0	...
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	325 0	349 0	381/0	399 6	403/2	402/3	376/6	342 9	319/9	300/10	329 9	319/0	...
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	188 9	217/0	245 6	266 0	270/10	272 0	272/0	272 0	267/0	252/0	265 3	283/0	...
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	4 17	4 41	4.72	5 08	4.71	3.46	3.20	3.75	3.61	3.40	3.42	3.66	4.29
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	238	250	281	304	276	193	232	238	194	194	198	211	..
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	8.34	8.50	8.81	8 84	8.79	8 60	8 16	7 94	8.12	8.12	7.68	7.47	7.52
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York	U.S.c./lb.	12 84	13 38	13.59	13 19	11.94	12.12	12.50	12 88	13.94	14.25	13.30	13.22	14.02
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2 3 1/4	2 3 1/4	2/4 1/4	2 5 3/4	2/7	2/7	2/7	2 7	2 7	2,9	2,9	2/8	...
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago	U.S.c./lb.	13 8	14 8	14 8	13.3	13.3	10.3	11.0	10 5	12 3	12.3	12.6	13 3	...
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	33 58	33 04	32.93	33.64	33.70	34 09	35.19	35 48	35.50	35.48	35.52	34.42	31 98
U.K.: Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool	Pence/lb.	50 25	49 20	47.36	48 08	48 06	50.49	53 25	54 80	60.19	76.35	72.25	61.63	62 75
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/long ton	90 0	90 0	90.0	91 0	90.0	94.8	104.8	104 7	98.6	97.5	91.0	91 0	[4]93.5

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23B. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 23B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955					1956							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	85.0	84.9	80.10	76.5	82.7	88.9	85.5	80.0	80.6	79.5	77.1	75.0	*76.8
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	—	96	97	97	99	100	100	99	103	112	118	114	—
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	143.20	147.39	124.79	121.28	129.20	114.98	102.64	97.01	90.56	83.41	83.29	92.36	*99.65
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 225	1 230	1 205	1 160	1 210	1 225	1 225	1 220	1 210	1 210	1 190	1 185	1 180
U.K. : Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	82 8 3	83 0 2	86/3/9	87/4 1	85/7/11	85 15 9	84 0 6	83/18/8	85/13/5	85 7 5	83/8,6	88 10/3	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4" x 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	89.17	89.32	89 18	87.96	88.1	89.18	89.18	89.32	89.92	89.79	89.17	..	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	170.35	169.54	168.20	167.50	164.50	161.89	160.12	159 77	159.77	160.35	160.62	160.23	160.04
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	123 20	123.40	129.27	129.92	129.88	129.76	129 84	129 72	129.63	128.82	128.01	127.56	127.28
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	27 000	27 100	27 200	27 000	26 300	27 100	27 500	28 300	27 500	28 200	27 100	27 200	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	911.5	939.5	940.5	931 8	937.5	934.5	947.5	948.4	935 4	936.1	941 8	937.1	931.9
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	110 05	110 22	110 95	115 44	115.49	115.38	115.46	114 55	114.48	113.76	113.19	112.80	112/54
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./112 lb.	2/13/1	2/13/3	2/13/1	2/12/7	2/13/0	2/12/5	2/13/5	2/15/2	2/15/3	2 14/11	2/15,5	2/15/6	...
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 900	30 200	30 600	30 000	30 600	30 800	30 600	31 600	30 800	30 600	30 500	32 200	...
FRESH AND FROZEN FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	45	46	53	44	49	53	37	52	46	45	44	40	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb	21	18	24	30	36	29	26	22	38	30	29	23	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb	53	67	69	60	68	62	51	55	49	56	57	56	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.¢/lb.	23.7	23.7	23 8	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24 0	24 5	24.5	27.4	27.4	27.5
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	22 000	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	19 750	19 750	20 000	20 000	...
CANNED FISH														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 ¼-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case	7.47	7.77	8.20	8.40	8.64	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.57	8.32	8.15	7.60
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	12.80	12.80	12 80	12 60	11.80	11.80	11.80	11 80	11.70	10.60	*10.60	*10.60	*10 60

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23B. - Price Series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 23B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955					1956							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
FISH MEAL														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60 % protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/ short ton	131.56	137.87	150.00	153.00	153.00	150.10	142.50	138.37	134.38	137.00	132.50	129.38	134.0
FISH OIL														
U.S. : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.c /lb.	7.71	7.76	8.48	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.03	9.19	8.75	8.72	8.78
WHALE OIL														
U.K.: Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	91/0/0	91/0/0	90/5/0	88/5/0	87/10/0	88/13/4	90/0/0	86/0/0	88/2/6	91/10/0	91/10/0	92/0/0	92/0/0

[1]From 3 January 1956, new series not comparable with the previous, owing to changes in basis and grades. — [2]Green. — [3]C. and F. European ports. — [4]3%. — [5]Long ton. — [6]Provisional. — [7]Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d : India - from 1 August 1955, 0/7.5 ; from 1 October, 0/9.7 ; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5 ; Ceylon - from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — [8]Type 11 only. — [9]Imported by Ministry of Food.

[1]Depuis le 3 janvier 1956, la nouvelle série n'est pas comparable avec l'ancienne, les spécifications ayant été modifiées. — [2]Fèves vertes. — [3]C. et f., ports européens. — [4]3%. — [5]Tonne longue. — [6]Chiffres provisoires. — [7]Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence : Inde - après le 1er août 1955, 0/7,5; après le 1er octobre, 0/9,7; après le 1er janvier 1956, 0/7,5 ; Ceylan - après le 6 juin 1955, 0/9,5 , après le 9 septembre, 1/0.2. — [8]Type 11 seulement. — [9]Importé par le Ministère du ravitaillement.

Table 24. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 24. - Graines oléagineuses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Soybeans				Groundnuts					Cottonseed		
	European ports		United States		European ports		India	Nigeria	United States	Egypt	European ports	United States
	I	II	I	II	I	II						
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	£.s.d./long ton		Dollars/60 lb.		£.s.d./ long ton	£.s.d./ metric ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Piastres/ 121.3 kg.	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ short ton
1934-38	...	7/12/8	[1]0.90	[1]1.05	12/13/1		[1]5.21	[2, 3]5/12/6	[1]3.33	[1]62.9	6/16/1	[1]27.64
1947	...	...	3.34	3.80	...	...	23.00	16/ 0/0	10.10	100.7	...	85.90
1948	...	...	2.27	2.45	...	...	24.88	19/ 4/0	10.50	100.7	...	67.20
1949	...	...	2.16	2.29	...	...	28.98	21/ 4/0	10.40	101.6	...	43.40
1950	[3]97.21	[4]40/ 6/0	2.47	2.61	...	[3]211.90	32.72	21/ 4/0	10.90	80.0	[5, 6]1 989	86.60
1951	[3, 4]121.20	52/12/0	2.73	2.98	...	[7]78/ 1/8	29.66	36/ 0/0	10.40	80.0	[5]2 713	69.30
1952	[3]113.91	49/ 8/0	2.72	2.88	...	[7]59/17/4	24.87	36/ 0/0	10.90	80.0	[5]2 396	69.60
1953	43/ 3/2	[4]45/ 0/0	2.72	2.71	[4]83/ 0/1	[7]59/ 6/3	31.58	36/ 0/0	11.10	74.8	[5]1 890	52.70
1954	44/ 6/10	[4]48/ 1/0	2.46	2.77	78/18/8	55/ 4/9	19.30	36/10/0	12.20	80.0	[4]23/ 4/9	60.30
1955	40/ 7/3	[4]41/16/6	[5]2.20	[5]2.40	68/19/6	52/14/0	18.36	35/ 0/0	[5]11.70	80.0	29/18/8	[5]44.50
1955 VII.	39/17/6	36/ 0/0	2.23	—	76/ 7/6	56/16/8	17.62	36/10/0	12.40	80.0	32/ 1/3	54.00
VIII	37/ 1/10	—	2.20	—	69/16/0	60/ 0/0	16.56	36/10/0	12.20	80.0	30/17/0	50.10
IX	37/12/6	—	2.00	—	66/ 5/0	51/ 0/0	15.50	36/10/0	11.80	80.0	30/ 0/0	43.70
X	38/ 6/11	39/10/0	2.08	2.24	66/10/0	51/ 0/0	16.75	36/10/0	11.80	80.0	29/12/6	43.50
XI	37/ 9/5	39/10/0	2.06	2.28	65/15/0	46/16/0	17.75	35/ 0/0	11.70	80.0	29/14/0	44.30
XII	38/ 4/4	37/10/0	2.11	2.33	66/17/6	46/17/6	20.00	35/ 0/0	11.90	80.0	30/12/6	45.00
1956 I	39/ 2/6	37/13/2	2.19	2.42	67/ 5/0	47/17/6	21.50	35/ 0/0	11.90	80.0	31/17/6	45.50
II	39/18/0	38/ 1/8	2.25	—	71/19/0	52/ 0/0	21.50	35/ 0/0	11.80	80.0	31/ 2/6	46.20
III	41/15/8	40/15/0	2.38	2.56	79/15/0	66/10/0	26.38	35/ 0/0	11.70	80.0	32/ 3/4	46.80
IV	44/19/4	40/ 5/0	2.63	2.73	86/ 7/6	60/ 0/0	24.62	35/ 0/0	11.60	80.0	33/10/0	46.90
V	51/ 0/0	—	2.98	3.10	81/16/8	84/ 2/6	26.00	35/ 0/0	11.80	80.0	34/ 8/0	47.30
VI	46/10/0	46/15/0	2.87	2.88	78/13/4	79/ 0/0	24.38	35/ 0/0	11.80	80.0	32/ 5/0	47.40
VII	42/15/10	44/ 2/6	2.47	2.76	73/ 0/0	77/ 6/8	23.38	35/ 0/0	11.80	80.0	30/12/6	49.00
VIII	38/13/1	41/ 1/3	2.33	2.56	68/12/0	75/ 5/0	23.69	35/ 0/0	11.60	80.0	31/ 4/0	51.00
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	...	3.7	[1]3.3	[1]3.9	6.1		[1]5.2	[1, 2]2.2	[1]7.3	[1]2.5	3.3	[1]3.1
1947	...	...	12.3	14.0	...	...	18.6	6.4	22.3	3.4	...	9.5
1948	...	...	8.3	9.0	...	...	20.2	7.5	23.1	3.4	...	7.4
1949	...	...	7.9	8.4	...	...	19.7	5.8	22.9	2.5	...	4.8
1950	9.6	[4]11.1	9.1	9.6	...	20.9	18.4	5.8	24.0	1.9	7.1	9.5
1951	[4]11.9	14.5	10.0	10.9	...	21.5	16.7	9.9	22.9	1.9	9.3	7.6
1952	11.2	13.6	10.0	10.6	...	16.5	14.0	9.9	24.0	1.9	8.2	7.7
1953	11.9	[4]12.4	10 0	10 0	[4]22.9	16.3	17.8	9.9	25.5	1.8	6.5	5.8
1954	12.2	[4]13.2	9.0	10.2	21.8	15.6	10.9	10.1	27.1	1.9	[4]6.4	6.6
1955	11.1	[4]11.5	[5]8.1	[5]8 8	19.0	14.8	10.3	9.6	[5]25.8	1.9	8.3	[5]4.9
1955 VII.	11.0	9.9	8.2	—	21.1	15.9	9.9	10.1	27.3	1.9	8.8	6.0
VIII	10.2	—	8.1	—	19.2	16.8	9.3	10.1	26.9	1.9	8.5	5.5
IX	10.4	—	7.3	—	18.3	14.3	8.7	10.1	26.0	1.9	8.3	4.8
X	10.6	10.9	7.6	8.2	18.3	14.3	9.4	10.1	26.0	1.9	8.3	4.8
XI	10.3	10.9	7.6	8.4	18.1	13.1	10 0	9.6	25.8	1.9	8.2	4.9
XII	10.5	10.3	7.8	8.6	18.4	13.1	11.3	9.6	26.2	1.9	8.4	5.0
1956 I	10.8	10.4	8.0	8.9	18.5	13.4	12.1	9.6	26.2	1.9	8.8	5.0
II	11.0	10.5	8.3	—	19.8	14.6	12.1	9.6	26.0	1.9	8.6	5.1
III	11.5	11.2	8.7	9.4	22.0	18.3	14.8	9.6	25.8	1.9	8.9	5.2
IV	12.4	11.1	9.7	10 0	23.3	16.5	13.9	9.6	25.6	1.9	9.2	5.2
V	14.0	—	10.9	11.4	22.5	23.7	14.6	9.6	26.0	1.9	9.5	5.2
VI	12.8	12.9	10.5	10.6	21.7	22.1	13.7	9.6	26.0	1.9	8.9	5.2
VII	11.8	12.2	9.1	10.1	20.1	21.7	13.2	9.6	26.0	1.9	8.4	5.4
VIII	10.7	11.3	8.6	9.4	18.9	21.1	13.3	9.6	25.6	1.9	8.6	5.6

[1]Crop year from this year forward. Soybeans : United States, October-September. Groundnuts : India, April-March ; Nigeria, November-October ; United States, September-August. Cottonseed : Egypt, September-August ; United States, July-June. — [2]1939. — [3]U. S. dollars per long ton. — [4]Average of less than 12 months. — [5]Portuguese escudos per long ton. — [6]June-December only. For January-May, the average monthly quotation was £26.18.11 per long ton. — [7]£.s.d. per long ton. — [8]Provisional.

Soybeans

European ports : I - American, No. 2, yellow, 3%, bulk ; 1950 through March 1951, f.o.b. United States port ; from September 1951, c.i.f. — II - 1934-38, Manchurian, c.i.f. London ; 1950 through July 1955, Manchurian, 3%, bulk, c.i.f. ; from October 1955, Chinese, yellow. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 2, yellow, bulk, carlot sales, Chicago.

Groundnuts

European ports : 1934-38, Coromandel, shelled, c.i.f. London. I - from July 1953, Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. — II - 1950, Thai, shelled, c.i.f.; 1951 through April 1956, Sudanese, unshelled, fair average quality, 3%, c.i.f. ; from May 1956, shelled. — **India** : Shelled, wholesale price, Bombay. — **Nigeria** : Shelled, naked, ex scale, Kano area ; from 1947, government fixed minimum price. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers.

Cottonseed

Egypt : Commercial varieties, government fixed price to producers. — **European ports** : 1934-38, Egyptian black, c.i.f. London ; January through May 1950, Sudanese, Sakellarides, c.i.f. ; June 1950 through March 1951, and April 1952 through June 1954, Mozambique, fair average quality, c.i.f. ; April 1951 through March 1952, Portuguese West African, fair average quality, c.i.f. ; from 1955, Syrian, unlinted, 18%, c.i.f. — **United States** : Average price received by farmers.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole. Soja : Etats-Unis, octobre-septembre. Arachides : Inde, avril-mars ; Nigeria, novembre-octobre ; Etats-Unis, septembre-août. Graines de coton : Egypte, septembre-août ; Etats-Unis, juillet-juin. — [2]1939. — [3]Dollars des E.-U. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [4]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [5] Escudos portugais par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [6]Juin-décembre seulement. Pour janvier-mai, la cotation moyenne mensuelle était de £26.18.11. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [7]£.s.d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [8]Chiffre provisoire.

Soja

Ports européens : I - Des Etats-Unis, N° 2, jaune, 3 pour cent, en vrac ; de 1950 à fin mai 1951, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; depuis septembre 1951, c.a.f. — **II** - 1934-38, de Mandchourie, c.a.f. Londres ; de 1950 à fin juillet 1955, de Mandchourie, 3 pour cent, en vrac, c.a.f. ; depuis octobre 1955, soja chinois, jaune. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — **II** - N° 2, jaune, en vrac, par charges de wagon, Chicago.

Arachides

Ports européens : 1934-38, Coromandel, décortiquées, c.a.f Londres ; I - depuis juillet 1953, de la Nigeria, décortiquées, c.a.f. — **II** - 1950, de la Thaïlande, décortiquées, c.a.f. ;de 1951 à fin avril 1956, du Soudan, non décortiquées, bonne qualité moyenne, 3 pour cent, c.a.f. ; depuis mai 1956, décortiquées. — **Inde** : Décortiquées, prix de gros, Bombay. — **Nigeria** : Décortiquées, sans emballage, aprés pesée, région de Kano ; depuis 1947, prix minimum fixé par le gouvernement. — **Etats-Unis** : Prix moyen à la production.

Graines de coton

Egypte : Variétés commerciales, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement. — **Ports européens**: 1934-38, égyptiennes, noires, c.a.f. Londres; de janvier à fin mai 1950, du Soudan Sakellarides, c.i.f.; de juin 1950 à fin mars 1951, et d'avril 1952 à fin juin 1954, de la Mozambique, bonne qualité moyenne, c.a.f. ; d'avril 1951 à fin mars 1952, de l'Ouest africain portugais, bonne qualité moyenne, c.a.f. ; depuis 1955, syriennes, sans bourre, 18 pour cent, c.a.f. — Etats-Unis: Prix moyen à la production.

Table 24. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries (continued)

Tableau 24. - Graines oléagineuses : Prix dans certains pays (suite)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed						Rapeseed		
	Argentina	Canada	European ports	India	United States I	United States II	European ports	India	Sweden
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Pesos/ 100 kg.	*Dollars/ 56 lb.*	*£.s.d./ long ton*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Dollars/ 56 lb.*		*£.s.d./ metric ton*	*Rupees/ 82.28 lb.*	*Kronor/ 100 kg.*
1934-38	[1]14.22	[1]1.53	11/ 2/6	[1]5.30	[1]1.70	[1]1.92	12/ 8/11	[1]5.71	...
1947	30.00	[1]5.00	...	21.27	6.15	6.38	...	24.81	[7]75
1948	30.00	4.03	...	19.90	5.75	5.98	...	26.16	90
1949	34.00	3.72	...	24.90	3.63	3.92	...	33.92	90
1950	41.00	4.42	[4]159.89	30.70	3.34	3.88	[5]53/11/10	35.36	75
1951	50.00	4.28	[4]210.77	28.07	3.71	4.10	[5]74/10/6	31.00	70
1952	65.00	3.29	[4]184.75	20.87	3.72	4.08	[5]58/12/7	19.14	90
1953	65.00	2.84	51/14/9	20.98	3.62	3.86	[5]53/1/3	23.50	85
1954	75.00	3.09	49/19/11	18.33	3.05	3.35	51/11/5	23.58	75
1955	140.00	3.60	56/ 8/3	19.72	[2]2.88	[2]3.38	52/14/4	19.81	73
1955 VII.	75.00	3.42	59/19/2	19.31	2.95	3.29	54/15/0	20.50	75
VIII	75.00	3.06	53/ 3/0	16.56	2.81	3.15	55/ 0/0	20.38	73
IX	75.00	3.04	52/ 3/2	17.56	2.74	3.08	55/ 0/0	20.12	73
X	75.00	3.21	54/ 6/3	19.06	2.76	3.10	55/10/0	21.50	73
XI	75.00	3.25	56/17/0	20.25	2.80	3.17	54/16/0	22.50	73
XII	140.00	3.39	60/ 5/0	21.62	2.84	3.21	54/ 5/0	22.75	73
1956 I	140.00	3.76	65/11/3	22.25	2.96	3.35	54/12/6	22.50	73
II	140.00	4.03	69/ 7/0	22.00	3.07	3.47	55/ 0/0	20.50	73
III	140.00	4.17	71/ 2/6	26.56	3.24	3.68	56/ 0/0	25.25	73
IV	140.00	4.16	69/ 9/4	23.38	3.44	3.77	56/ 2/6	28.88	73
V.	140.00	4.07	68/16/5	24.38	3.54	3.82	58/ 6/0	30.50	73
VI.	140.00	3.58	60/11/3	20.62	3.12	3.38	59/ 0/0	28.00	73
VII.	140.00	3.48	59/ 5/8	21.50	2.96	3.34	56/ 0/0	32.00	73
VIII	140.00	3.46	62/ 0/0	22.06	2.97	3.28	56/ 0/0	35.00	[7]73
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.								
1934-38	[1]4.2	[1]6.0	5.4	[1]5.2	[1]6.7	[1]7.6	6.0	[1]5.4	...
1947	8.9	[1]19.7	...	17.2	24.2	25.1	...	20.1	[1]20.9
1948	8.9	15.9	...	16.1	22.6	23.5	...	21.2	25.0
1949	9.3	13.5	...	16.9	14.3	15.4	...	24.6	22.6
1950	8.2	17.4	16.0	17.3	13.1	15.3	14.8	19.9	14.5
1951	10.0	16.7	20.8	15.8	14.6	16.1	20.5	17.4	13.5
1952	13.0	13.3	18.5	11.7	14.6	16.1	16.2	10.8	17.4
1953	13.0	11.4	14.3	11.8	14.3	15.2	14.6	13.2	16.4
1954	13.7	12.4	13.8	10.3	12.0	13.2	14.4	13.3	14.5
1955	7.8	14.3	15.5	11.1	[7]11.3	[7]13.3	14.8	11.1	14.1
1955 VII.	15.0	13.7	16.5	10.9	11.6	13.0	15.3	11.5	14.5
VIII	15.0	12.2	14.6	9.3	11.1	12.4	15.4	11.5	14.1
IX	15.0	12.1	14.4	9.9	10.8	12.1	15.4	11.3	14.1
X	10.5	12.7	15.0	10.7	10.9	12.2	15.5	12.1	14.1
XI	4.2	12.8	15.7	11.4	11.0	12.5	15.3	12.7	14.1
XII	7.8	13.4	16.6	12.2	11.2	12.6	15.2	12.8	14.1
1956 I	7.8	14.8	18.1	12.5	11.6	13.2	15.3	12.7	14.1
II	7.8	15.9	19.1	12.4	12.1	13.7	15.4	11.5	14.1
III	7.8	16.4	19.6	14.9	12.8	14.5	15.7	14.2	14.1
IV	7.8	16.4	17.8	13.2	13.5	14.8	15.7	16.3	14.1
V.	7.8	16.6	19.0	13.7	13.9	15.0	16.3	17.2	14.1
VI.	7.8	14.4	16.7	11.6	12.3	13.3	16.5	15.8	14.1
VII.	7.8	14.0	16.3	12.1	11.7	13.1	15.7	18.0	14.1
VIII	7.8	13.9	17.1	12.4	11.7	13.0	15.7	19.7	[7]14.1

[1]Crop year from this year forward. Linseed : Argentina, December-November ; Canada, August-July ; India, April-March ; United States, I - July-June ; II - August-July. Rapeseed : Sweden, August-July. — [2]1939. — [3]Through February 1948 ; March-July 1948 : $5.50 per 56 lb. or $217 per metric ton. — [4]U.S. dollars per metric ton. — [5]£. s.d. per long ton. — [6]Canadian dollars per metric ton. — [7]Provisional.

Linseed

Argentina : Grade No. 2, 4%, Buenos Aires ; 1934-38, average of quotations, Buenos Aires Grain Exchange ; from 1947, government fixed price to producers, bagged, on wagon, in port. — **Canada** : No. 1 C.W., for domestic use and export, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, price to producers ; 1947, government fixed price ; from 1948, average of quotations, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. — **European ports** : 1934-38, Argentine, c.i.f. London ; from 1950, Canadian No. 1, 2½%, bulk, c.i.f. — **India** : Wholesale price, Bombay. — **United States** : I - Average price received by farmers. — II - No. 1, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

Rapeseed

European ports : 1934-38, Torian, c.i.f. London ; from 1950, Ethiopian, c.i.f. ; 1950 through 1952, 5% ; from 1953, 3%. — **India** : Bold Kanpur, loose, wholesale price, Bombay. — **Sweden** : Winter rapeseed, 18% water content and 4% impurities, basic price to producers.

[1]A partir de cette année, campagne agricole. Graines de lin : Argentine, décembre-novembre; Canada, août-juillet ; Inde, avril-mars ; Etats-Unis, I - juillet-juin; II - août-juillet. Colza: Suède, août-juillet. — [2]1939. — [3]Jusqu'à fin février 1948 ; de mars à fin juillet 1948 : $5.50 par 56 livres, ou $217 par tonne métrique. — [4]Dollars des E.-U. par tonne métrique. — [5]£. s. d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [6]Dollars canadiens par tonne métrique. — [7]Chiffre provisoire.

Graines de lin

Argentine : Qualité N° 2, 4 pour cent, Buenos Aires ; 1934-38, moyenne des cours de la bourse des grains de Buenos Aires ; depuis 1947, prix à la production fixé par le gouvernement, pour graines en sac, sur wagon, au port. — **Canada** : N° 1 C. O., pour consommation nationale et l'exportation, base en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur, prix à la production; 1947, prix fixé par le gouvernement; depuis 1948, moyenne des cours de la bourse des grains de Winnipeg. — **Ports européens** : 1934-38, d'Argentine, c.a.f. Londres ; depuis 1950, du Canada, N° 1, en vrac, 2½ pour cent, c.a.f. — **Inde** : Prix de gros, Bombay. — **Etats-Unis** : I - Prix moyen à la production. — II - N° 1, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Graines de colza

Ports européens : 1934-38, Toria, c.a.f. Londres ; depuis 1950, d'Ethiopie, c.i.f. ; de 1950 à fin 1952, 5 pour cent ; depuis 1953, 3 pour cent. — **Inde** : Cawnpore, grosses graines, en vrac, prix de gros à Bombay. — **Suède** : Graines de colza d'hiver, contenant 18 pour cent d'eau et 4 pour cent d'impuretés, prix de base à la production.

Table 24. - Oilseeds : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 24. - Graines oléagineuses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Copra						Palm Kernels	Castor Beans			
	European ports		India	Malaya	Philippines	United States	European ports	Brazil		India
	I	II						I	II	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	£.s.d./ long ton	U.S.dollars/ long ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Dollars/ 133.3 lb.	Pesos/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	B.francs/ metric ton	£.s.d./ long ton	Cruzeiros/ kg.	U.S.dollars/ long ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.
1934-38	13/ 6/3	[1]13/2/5	[2]9.51	4.64	8.50	2.5	[1]10/8/3	...	[2]0.52	[2, 4]53.84	[2, 4]4.31
1947	...	...	—	20.87	35.03	10.0	...	...	3.19	216.10	—
1948	...	...	39.45	38.43	51.49	14.0	...	...	2.09	147.16	23.73
1949	...	...	49.25	30.85	31.15	8.8	...	...	1.45	108.30	21.16
1950	91/ 6/0	229.98	60.47	33.29	35.98	10.1	9 158	59/ 5/4	2.56	141.43	21.75
1951	105/15/0	246.75	66.40	43.91	36.16	10.4	10 896	110/14/6	4.52	[4]260.02	34.12
1952	69/ 2/0	166.13	47.65	29.09	24.63	7.5	7 358	78/16/6	3.11	196.38	24.00
1953	85/ 3/9	224.18	46.32	37.59	36.62	10.6	15 474	62/ 1/11	2.64	145.60	22.94
1954	75/ 5/9	199.02	43.07	32.55	30.76	8.9	7 293	48/ 2/11	2.43	102.95	15.75
1955	67/11/2	182.86	35.78	27.93	27.12	8.2	6 995	49/ 8/3	3.40	114.09	...
1955 VII	67/13/9	184.25	40.00	27.50	29.16	8.0	7 088	51/ 0/0	3.22	112.00	13.25
VIII	64/ 4/0	172.40	37.19	26.30	24.50	7.4	6 775	50/10/0	3.23	115.00	11.56
IX	65/15/0	179.00	37.00	26.94	24.85	7.6	6 962	46/16/0	3.20	116.00	12.06
X	66/ 7/6	180.12	36.50	27.20	26.16	8.0	7 112	51/ 1/3	3.88	129.25	13.56
XI	65/15/0	175.00	34.38	26.75	25.44	7.8	7 000	53/ 8/0	4.69	128.75	15.50
XII	66/12/6	175.38	35.62	27.25	25.10	7.4	7 050	61/ 5/0	4.65	122.00	14.75
1956 I	65/11/4	174.25	33.75	27.45	25.03	7.3	7 025	63/ 1/6	4.60	123.00	16.56
II	65/ 2/6	175.70	33.75	27.81	24.49	7.3	6 900	63/10/0	4.60	122.50	15.31
III	65/ 6/7	179.00	35.62	28.50	24.19	7.6	7 033	62/ 0/0	4.65	135.20	18.56
IV	69/ 0/0	188.62	36.50	28.95	26.93	8.1	7 400	64/10/7	5.00	157.50	18.88
V	71/15/0	195.70	36.50	29.19	...	8.5	7 620	75/ 8/0	...	160.00	20.44
VI	66/ 5/0	175.12	36.50	...	...	7.8	7 150	71/ 1/1	...	162.00	19.25
VII	63/ 2/6	169.50	36.50	...	...	7.5	6 975	65/ 2/6	...	160.00	18.56
VIII	63/18/0	174.00	36.50	...	...	7.4	7 020	68/18/6	...	155.00	20.25
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	6.7	6.4	[2]7.7	4.4	4.2	5.6	5.1	...	[2]3.0	[2, 4]5.3	[2, 4]3.5
1947	...	...	—	16.2	17.5	22.0	...	...	17.2	21.3	—
1948	...	...	31.9	29.9	25.7	30.9	...	...	11.3	14.5	18.5
1949	...	...	35.8	21.9	15.6	19.4	...	...	7.8	10.7	11.9
1950	25.2	22.6	34.0	21.3	17.5	22.3	18.3	16.3	13.8	13.9	12.2
1951	29.1	24.3	37.4	23.8	18.1	22.9	21.8	30.5	24.4	[4]25.6	19.2
1952	19.0	16.4	26.8	15.7	12.3	16.6	14.7	21.7	16.8	19.3	13.5
1953	23.5	22.1	26.1	20.3	18.3	23.4	30.9	17.1	—	14.3	12.9
1954	20.7	19.6	24.2	17.6	15.4	19.6	14.6	13.3	—	10.1	8.9
1955	18.6	18.0	20.1	15.1	13.6	18.1	14.0	13.6	—	11.2	...
1955 VII	18.7	18.1	22.5	14.9	14.6	17.7	14.2	14.1	—	11.0	7.5
VIII	17.7	17.0	20.9	14.2	12.2	16.2	13.6	13.8	—	11.3	6.5
IX	18.1	17.6	20.8	14.6	12.5	16.8	13.9	12.9	—	11.4	6.8
X	18.3	17.7	20.5	14.7	13.1	17.7	14.2	14.0	—	12.7	7.6
XI	18.1	17.2	19.3	14.4	12.7	17.2	14.0	14.7	—	12.7	8.7
XII	18.4	17.3	20.0	14.7	12.6	16.2	14.1	16.9	—	12.0	8.3
1956 I	18.1	17.2	19.0	14.8	12.5	16.1	14.1	17.4	—	12.1	9.3
II	17.9	17.3	19.0	15.0	12.2	16.1	13.8	17.5	—	12.1	8.6
III	18.0	17.6	20.0	15.4	12.1	16.8	14.0	17.1	—	13.3	10.4
IV	19.0	18.5	20.5	15.6	13.5	17.9	14.8	17.8	—	15.5	10.6
V	19.8	19.4	20.5	15.8	...	18.7	15.2	20.8	—	15.7	11.5
VI	18.3	17.2	20.5	...	...	17.2	14.3	19.6	—	15.9	10.8
VII	17.4	16.7	20.5	...	...	16.5	14.0	17.9	—	15.7	10.4
VIII	17.6	17.1	20.5	...	...	16.2	14.0	19.0	—	15.3	11.4

[1] £. s. d. per long ton. — [2] 1940. — [3] 1938. — [4] Average of less than 12 months. — [5] 1939. — [6] From this year forward, marketing season November-October.

[1] £. s. d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [2] 1940. — [3] 1938. — [4] Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [5] 1939. — [6] A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale, novembre-octobre.

Copra

European ports : I - Straits. 1934-38, fair merchantable sundried, c.i.f, London ; from 1950, fair merchantable, c.i.f. — **II** - 1934-38, Netherlands Indies, fair merchantable sundried, c.i.f. London ; from 1950, Philippine, bulk, c. and f. — **India :** Wholesale price, Kozhikode. — **Malaya :** Sundried No. 1, wholesale price, Singapore. — **Philippines :** Resecada, wholesale price, Manila. — **United States :** Philippine, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ; 1934-38, bags ; from 1947, bulk.

Palm kernels

European ports : 1934-38, West African, c.i.f. London ; from 1950, Belgian Congo, c.i.f.

Castor beans

European ports : British East African, c. and f., ex ship. — **Brazil : I** Wholesale price, Bahia. — **II** - Export price to United States ; 1940, c. and f. New York ; from 1947, f.o.b. Brazilian port. — **India :** Small, wholesale price, Bombay.

Coprah

Ports européens : I - Des Straits, 1934-38, bonne qualité moyenne, séché au soleil, c.a.f. Londres ; depuis 1950, bonne qualité moyenne, c.a.f. — **II** - 1934-38, des Indes néerlandaises, bonne qualité moyenne, séché au soleil, c.a.f. Londres ; depuis 1950, des Philippines, en vrac, c. et f. — **Inde :** Prix de gros, Kozhikode. — **Malaisie :** N° 1, séché au soleil, prix de gros, Singapour. — **Philippines :** Resecada, prix de gros, Manille. — **Etats-Unis :** Des Philippines, c.a.f. côte du Pacifique ; 1934-38, en sacs ; depuis 1947, en vrac.

Palmistes

Ports européens : 1934-38, d'Afrique occidentale, c.a.f. Londres ; depuis 1950, du Congo belge, c.a.f.

Graines de ricin

Ports européens : D'Afrique-Orientale britannique, c. et f., au quai. — **Brésil : I** - Prix de gros, Bahia. — **II** - Prix d'exportation aux Etats-Unis ; 1940, c. et f. New York ; depuis 1947, f.o.b. port brésilien. — **Inde :** Petites graines, prix de gros, Bombay.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Olive oil				Soybean oil		Groundnut oil				Cottonseed oil	
	French N. Africa	Italy	Spain	United States	European ports	United States	European ports	France	India	United States	European ports	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	£.s.d./ metric ton	Lire/ 100 kg.	£.s.d./ metric ton	Dollars 100 lb.	U.S. dollars/ metric ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Francs/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	U.S. dollars/ metric ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.
1934-38	[1]5634	624	[2, 3]1737	25 6	[4]19/18/2	7.1	28/13/9	382 85	7.91	8 0	[4]22/1/8	7.6
1947	...	53 000	...	88 7	...	23 1	...	8 165	52 10	26 3	...	25 9
1948	...	47 292	...	62 8	...	22 2	...	10 150	52 78	25.8	...	25 3
1949	...	50 500	...	49 4	...	11 0	...	21 734	62 68	13 8	...	11.6
1950	209/2/11	40 100	220/18/2	34 8	326	14 0	151/14/0	22 061	67 39	17 3	[4]138/10/6	15 8
1951	307/0/5	45 392	361/7/6	38 3	410	16 8	195/12/0	28 526	71 50	20 2	487	18 4
1952	248/4/7	40 552	220/12/1	29.6	274	11.0	134/18/0	25 019	51 00	17 0	338	12 8
1953	278/11/7	42 600	232/6/10	34.5	307	12 4	141/18/3	25 500	66 19	21.1	357	14.1
1954	215/6/2	42 475	214/10/0	30.1	333	13.3	135/8/6	24 558	45 91	18 2	285	13 5
1955	244/3/3	52 705	217/5/0	31.5	294	11.6	104/3/3	24 242	35 83	17.6	285	12 6
1955 VII.	252/10/0	50 500	214/10/0	30.7	297	11.6	111/10/0	24 000	38 25	18 0	295	13.5
VIII	260/0/0	51 500	214/10/0	31.3	285	11.3	109/2/0	24 000	34 50	17.6	286	12 4
IX	260/0/0	55 000	216/10/0	32 0	285	11.6	106/3/4	24 000	33 06	17 4	292	11.4
X	280/0/0	—	223/15/0	32 0	284	10 9	104/17/6	23 950	36 25	17 5	301	11.3
XI	280/0/0	72 000	225/0/0	32 0	285	11 0	104/18/0	23 500	37.44	17 6	300	11.1
XII	280/0/0	81 000	225/15/0	32 9	281	10 9	111/5/0	23 250	42 50	18.1	304	11.4
1956 I	292/0/0	85 000	226/0/0	35 4	289	11.7	115/2/6	23 000	44.75	17 2	320	12 2
II	—	90 000	—	46.7	324	12 8	122/0/0	23 000	46 25	17 0	338	13 3
III	396/5/0	90 000	—	51.5	365	14 3	134/15/0	21 100	55 06	17 1	379	14.7
IV	401/5/0	90 000	—	48 8	374	14 9	145/10/0	20 700	54 00	17 0	390	15.4
V	414/0/0	90 000	—	47.7	404	15.3	149/12/6	20 700	54 62	16.5	404	15.6
VI	396/5/0	85 000	[5]340/0/0	48.3	354	13 6	137/2/6	20 800	53 62	14.6	385	14 4
VII	385/0/0	86 000	[5]340/0/0	46 4	327	12 5	134/10/0	21 000	52 50	13 7	371	13 0
VIII	370/0/0		[5]340/0/0	46 0	308	11.4	133/0/0	..	53.62	13 6	355	12 2
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	27.3	41.6	[3]14.5	56.5	9.7	15.6	14.0	18.7	7.9	17.6	11.0	16.8
1947	...	—	...	195.6	...	50.9	...	—	42.2	58 0	...	57.1
1948	...	82 2	...	136 6	...	48 9	...	38.0	42 7	56.9	...	55.8
1949	...	86 0	...	108.9	...	24 2	...	64.3	45.2	30.4	...	25.6
1950	58.6	64 2	61.9	76 7	32 6	31.1	41 8	63 0	37.9	38.1	38.2	34.8
1951	86 0	72 6	101.2	84.4	41.0	37 0	53.9	81 5	40 2	44.5	38.7	40.6
1952	69.5	64 9	61.8	65.2	27.4	24 3	37 2	71.5	28.7	37.5	33.8	28 2
1953	78 0	68 2	65 1	76.1	30.7	27.3	39 0	72.9	37.2	46.5	35.7	31.1
1954	60.3	68 0	60 1	66 4	33.3	29.3	37 3	70 2	25.8	40.1	28 5	29.8
1955	68.4	84.3	60.8	69.4	29 4	25.6	28.7	69 3	20.2	38.8	28.5	27.8
1955 VII.	70.7	80 8	60.1	67.7	29.7	25.6	30.7	68.6	21.5	39.7	29.5	29.8
VIII	72 8	82.4	60.1	69 0	28.5	24.9	30.1	68.6	19.4	38.8	28 6	27 3
IX	72 8	88.0	60.6	70.5	28.5	25.6	29.3	68 6	18.6	38.4	29.2	25.1
X	78 4	—	62.7	70.5	28 4	24 0	28.9	68.4	20.4	38.6	30.1	24.9
XI	78.4	115 2	63 0	70.5	28.5	24.2	28.9	67.1	21.1	38.8	30 0	24 5
XII	78.4	129.6	63.2	72.5	28.1	24 0	30.7	66.4	23.9	39.9	30.4	25.1
1956 I	81.8	136 0	63 3	79.1	28.9	25.8	31.7	65.7	25.2	32 9	32 0	26.9
II	—	144.0	—	103.0	32.4	28.2	33.6	65 7	26 0	37.5	33.8	29.3
III	111.0	144.0	—	113.5	36.5	31.5	37.1	60.3	31.0	37.7	37.9	32 4
IV	112 4	144 0	—	107.6	37.4	32.8	40.1	59.1	30.4	37.5	39 0	34.0
V	115.9	144.0	—	105.2	40 4	33.7	41.2	59.1	30.7	36.4	40.4	34.4
VI	110.9	136 0	[5]95.2	104.3	35.4	30.0	37.7	59.4	30.2	32.2	38 5	31.7
VII	107.8	137.6	[5]95.2	102.3	32.7	27.6	37.1	60 0	29.5	30 2	37.1	28 7
VIII	103.6		[5]95.2	101 4	30.8	25 1	36.7		30 2	30 0	35.5	26 9

[1]French francs per metric ton. — [2]1934 and 1935. — [3]Spanish pesetas per metric ton. — [4]£. s. d. per long ton. — [5]Dollar payment only.

Olive oil
French North Africa : 1934-38, common, first quality, Sfax ; 1950 through January 1956, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b. ; from March 1956, c. and f. European ports. — **Italy :** First quality, 1.2%, price to producers, Bari. — **Spain :** 1934 and 1935, Tortosa 1°, Tortosa ; from 1950, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b. — **United States :** Edible, imported, drums, New York.

Soybean oil
European ports : 1934-38, Manchurian, English extracted, bulk, London ; 1950 through January 1954, American, crude, bulk, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; from February 1954, c.i.f. European ports. — **United States :** Domestic, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwestern mills.

Groundnut oil
European ports : 1934-38, crude, English extracted, London ; 1950 through May 1953, and July 1954 through May 1956, Indian, 3-5%, bulk, c. and f. ; June 1953 through June 1954, and from June 1956, South African, 2%, bulk, c. and f. — **France :** Refined, for all food uses, 1,000 kg. lots, delivered in drums, wholesale price ; 1934-38, 1947 and 1948, Marseilles ; from 1949, ex mill. — **India :** Raw, filtered, ex mill, Bombay. — **United States :** Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

Cottonseed oil
European ports : 1934-38, Egyptian, crude, English extracted, London ; 1950 through June 1951, Brazilian, semi-refined, drums, c.i.f. ; July 1951 through August 1954, American, semi-refined, 1/4 percent, bulk, f.o.b. U.S. ports ; from September 1954, American, bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f., Rotterdam. — **United States :** Crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Southeastern mills.

[1]Francs français par tonne métrique. — [2]1934 et 1935. — [3]Pesetas espagnoles par tonne métrique. — [4]£. s. d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [5]Paiement en dollars seulement.

Huile d'olive
Afrique du Nord française : 1934-38, 1re qualité courante, à Sfax ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1956, comestible, 1 pour cent, fûts, f.o.b. ; depuis mars 1956, c. et f. ports européens. — **Italie :** Première qualité, 1,2 pour cent, prix à la production, à Bari. — **Espagne :** 1934 et 1935, Tortosa 1°, à Tortosa ; depuis 1950, comestible, 1 pour cent, fûts, f.o.b. — **Etats-Unis :** Comestible, importée, fûts, New York.

Huile de soja
Ports européens : 1934-38, de Mandchourie, extraite en Angleterre, en vrac, à Londres ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1954, américaine, brute, en vrac, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; depuis février 1954, c.a.f. ports européens. — **Etats-Unis :** Indigène, brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du Middle-West.

Huile d'arachide
Ports européens : 1934-38, brute, extraite en Angleterre, à Londres ; de 1950 à fin mai 1953, et de juillet 1954 à fin mai 1956, indienne, 3-5 pour cent, en vrac, c. et f. ; de juin 1953 à fin juin 1954, et depuis juin 1956, sud-africaine, 2 pour cent, en vrac, c. et f. — **France :** Raffinée, pour tous usages alimentaires, en lots de 1 000 kg, livrée en fûts, prix de gros ; 1934-38, 1947 et 1948, à Marseille ; depuis 1949, à l'huilerie. — **Inde :** Brute, filtrée, à l'huilerie, Bombay. — **Etats-Unis :** Brute, wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du sud-est.

Huile de coton
Ports européens : 1934-38, égyptienne, brute, extraite en Angleterre, à Londres ; de 1950 à fin juin 1951, brésilienne, semi-raffinée, fûts, c.a.f. ; de juillet 1951 à fin août 1954, américaine, semi-raffinée, 1/4 pour cent, en vrac, f.o.b. ports des Etats-Unis ; depuis septembre 1954, américaine, « bleachable prime summer yellow » fûts, c.a.f. Rotterdam. — **Etats-Unis :** Brute, en wagons-citernes, f.o.b. huileries du sud-est.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries (continued)

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays (suite)

Year and month — Année et mois	Linseed oil		Coconut oil					Palm oil				Palm kernel oil
	European ports	United States	Ceylon	European ports	India	Philippines	United States	European ports I	European ports II	Malaya	United States	European ports
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies locales											
	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Rupees/ long ton	£.s.d./ long ton	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesos/kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	B. francs/ long ton	Neth. guilders/ metric ton	Dollars/ 133.3 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	B. francs/ metric ton
1934-38	24/ 1/7	9.7	[1]184.22	19/ 6/5	11.21	0.17	7.0	[2]17/17/5		...	7.3	[2]29/5
1947	...	34.3	1 003.73	...	55.16	0.80	20.7	...	...	34.51	...	...
1948	...	29.7	1 022.38	...	58.85	0.98	26.3	...	...	47.09	[4]24.8	...
1949	...	24.7	1 021.75	...	72.05	0.62	17.4	...	...	43.76	19.1	...
1950	[4]117/ 4/7	18.4	1 412.01	132/17/7	93.36	0.68	18.4	...	...	49.70	17.6	[4]19 968
1951	153/15/3	20.9	1 623.58	155/ 4/4	89.92	0.70	18.5	20 527	...	74.22	26.1	21 709
1952	138/13/0	18.5	973.59	95/ 7/7	76.10	0.46	13.6	21 078	...	54.10	16.8	12 827
1953	85/19/4	17.7	1 274.93	118/14/8	70.83	0.69	19.0	10 095	[4]733.33	34.42	15.2	15 741
1954	65/ 7/3	17.3	1 119.05	[4]109/10/6	62.01	0.57	16.2	10 926	819.75	36.66	15.5	14 205
1955	89/10/8	15.7	945.10	92/ 3/9	55.09	0.48	14.5	11 470	868.33	38.56	16.0	12 711
1955 VII	94/17/6	16.0	956.88	92/ 2/6	57.25	0.49	14.6	11 362	865.00	37.63	16.0	12 433
VIII	88/12/0	16.4	925.50	88/17/0	53.62	0.44	13.6	11 400	866.25	37.37	16.0	12 083
IX	86/ 7/6	16.5	926.25	89/ 1/3	52.12	0.44	14.0	11 400	870.00	38.78	16.0	12 125
X	90/10/0	16.0	932.19	89/15/0	52.88	0.46	14.2	11 400	867.50	39.29	16.0	12 516
XI	96/16/0	15.6	926.56	89/ 0/0	52.50	0.43	13.7	11 400	860.00	40.18	16.0	12 440
XII	101/ 5/0	15.7	928.75	89/17/6	52.31	0.43	13.6	11 575	865.00	39.41	16.2	12 500
1956 I	112/ 7/6	16.1	919.06	88/18/9	52.75	0.43	13.4	[3]11 600	882.50	39.92	16.4	12 633
II	118/15/0	17.6	915.63	89/ 2/6	51.38	0.44	13.6	11 700	890.00	40.23	16.5	12 620
III	131/ 0/0	18.8	937.25	91/ 3/9	58.43	0.45	14.0	11 875	903.30	40.56	16.7	12 467
IV	132/15/0	19.2	1 028.38	95/10/0	56.50	0.48	14.7	12 588	960.00	41.20	17.5	13 388
V	134/ 6/0	19.2	1 063.75	98/ 7/0	—	...	15.8	13 250	1 020.00	41.58	19.1	14 438
VI	123/ 7/6	17.5	982.00	92/ 2/6	52.88	...	14.2	13 150	1 025.00	...	19.0	13 000
VII	110/ 5/0	16.7	935.63	88/15/0	54.00	...	13.8	12 875	1 002.50	...	18.7	12 750
VIII	111/12/0	16.3	953.75	88/19/0	57.25	...	13.9	12 500	96.20	...	18.5	12 750
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	11.2	21.3	[1]6.3	9.4	11.2	8.6	15.4	8.3		...	16.0	14.3
1947	...	75.6	28.6	...	44.7	40.0	45.6	...	...	26.9	...	...
1948	...	65.5	30.4	...	47.7	49.0	58.0	...	...	36.7	[4]54.7	...
1949	...	54.5	26.6	...	53.5	31.0	38.4	...	...	31.2	42.1	...
1950	[4]30.9	40.6	29.1	36.6	52.5	34.0	40.6	...	...	26.9	38.8	[4]39.9
1951	42.4	46.1	33.4	42.8	50.6	35.0	40.8	40.4	...	40.2	57.5	43.4
1952	38.2	40.8	20.1	26.3	42.8	23.0	30.0	21.8	...	29.3	37.0	25.6
1953	23.7	39.0	26.4	32.7	39.9	34.5	41.9	19.9	[4]19.3	18.6	33.5	31.5
1954	18.0	38.1	23.1	[4]30.2	34.9	28.5	35.7	21.5	21.6	19.8	34.2	28.4
1955	24.7	34.6	19.5	25.4	31.0	24.0	32.0	22.6	23.0	20.8	35.3	25.4
1955 VII	26.1	36.3	19.8	25.4	32.2	24.5	32.2	22.4	23.8	20.3	35.3	24.9
VIII	24.4	36.2	19.1	24.5	30.2	22.0	30.0	22.4	23.8	20.2	35.3	24.2
IX	23.8	36.4	19.1	24.6	29.3	22.0	30.9	22.4	22.9	21.0	35.3	24.3
X	24.9	35.3	19.3	24.7	29.8	23.0	31.3	22.4	22.8	21.2	35.3	25.0
XI	26.7	34.4	19.2	24.5	29.5	21.5	30.2	22.4	22.6	21.7	35.3	24.9
XII	27.9	34.6	19.2	24.8	29.4	21.5	30.0	23.0	22.8	21.3	35.7	25.0
1956 I	31.0	35.5	19.0	24.5	29.7	21.5	29.5	23.2	23.2	21.6	36.2	25.3
II	32.7	38.8	18.9	24.6	28.9	22.0	30.0	23.4	23.4	21.7	36.4	25.2
III	36.1	41.4	19.4	25.1	32.9	22.5	30.9	23.7	23.8	21.9	36.8	24.9
IV	36.6	42.3	21.3	26.3	31.8	24.0	32.4	25.2	25.3	22.3	38.6	26.4
V	37.0	42.3	22.0	27.1	—		34.8	26.5	26.8	22.5	42.1	28.4
VI	34.0	38.6	20.3	25.4	29.8		31.3	26.3	27.0		41.9	25.8
VII	30.4	36.8	19.3	24.5	30.4		30.4	25.8	26.4		41.2	25.5
VIII	30.8	35.9	19.7	24.5	32.2		30.6	25.0	25.3		40.8	25.5

[1]1938. — [2]£.s.d. per long ton. — [3]Sh/d per 112 lb. — [4]Average of less than 12 months. — [5]Metric ton from this month forward.

Linseed oil
European ports : 1934-38, English extracted, London ; 1950 through January 1951, Argentine, bulk, f.o.b. Argentine port ; February 1951 through March 1952, Argentine, bulk, c.i.f. ; April through August 1952, Belgian, bulk, f.o.b. Belgian port ; from September 1952, Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. — **United States** : Raw, carlots, f.o.b. New York; 1934-38, barrels ; from 1947, drums.

Coconut oil
Ceylon : White, naked, delivered to wharf, Colombo. — **European ports** : 1934-38, Ceylon-extracted, drums, London; from 1950, Straits, 3½%, bulk, c.i.f. **India** : Wholesale price, Bombay. — **Philippines** : Wholesale price, Manila. — **United States** : Crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast ; includes 3 cents per pound processing tax.

Palm oil
European ports : 1934-38, Lagos, mediums, Liverpool. — **I** - from 1951, Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk, c.i.f. — **II** - from June 1953, Sumatra, 5%, bulk, c.i.f. — **Malaya** : Wholesale price, f.o.b. Singapore. — **United States** : F.O.B. New York ; 1934-38, Niger, casks ; 1947 and 1948, Niger, drums ; from 1949, Congo, drums ; includes 3 cents per pound processing tax.

Palm kernel oil
European ports : 1934-38, refined, deodorized, English extracted, barrels, London ; from July 1950, Belgian Congo, 6%, drums, c.i.f., Antwerp.

[1]1938. — [2]£. s. d. par tonne de 1 016 kg. — [3]Sh/d par 112 livres (50 802 kg.). — [4]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [5]Francs belges par tonne métrique à partir de ce mois.

Huile de lin
Ports européens : 1934-38, extraite en Angleterre, a Londres ; de 1950 à fin janvier 1951, d'Argentine, en vrac, f.o.b. ports d'Argentine ; de février 1951 à fin mars 1952, d'Argentine, en vrac, c.a.f. ; d'avril à fin août 1952, belge, en vrac, f.o.b. ports belges ; depuis septembre 1952, huile d'Argentine et d'Uruguay, en vrac, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis** : Brute, par charge de wagon, f.o.b. New York ; 1934-38, barils ; depuis 1947, fûts.

Huile de coco
Ceylan : Blanche, nue, livrée à quai, Colombo. — **Ports européens** : 1934-38, extraite en Ceylan, fûts, à Londres ; depuis, 1950, des Straits, 3½ pour cent, en vrac, c.a.f. **Inde** : Prix de gros, Bombay. — **Philippines** : Prix de gros, Manille. — **Etats-Unis**: Brute, en wagons-citernes, côte du Pacifique ; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre.

Huile de palme
Ports européens : 1934-38, de Lagos, « mediums », à Liverpool.
I - depuis 1951, du Congo belge, 6-7 pour cent, en vrac, c.a.f.
II - depuis juin 1953, de Sumatra, 5 pour cent, en vrac, c.a.f. — **Malaisie**: Prix de gros, f.o.b. Singapour. — **Etats-Unis**: F.o.b. New York; 1934-38, du Niger, tonneaux ; 1947 et 1948, du Niger, fûts ; depuis 1949, du Congo, fûts; y compris une taxe de raffinage de 3 cents par livre.

Huile de palmiste
Ports européens : 1934-38, raffinée, désodorisée, extraite en Angleterre, barils, Londres ; depuis juillet 1950, du Congo belge, 6 pour cent, fûts perdus, c.a.f., Anvers.

Table 25. - Fats and oils : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 25. - Matières grasses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Castor oil		Tung oil	Lard			Tallow			Whale oil	Fish oil
	European ports	United States	European ports	Germany	United States I	United States II	United Kingdom	United States I	United States II	United Kingdom	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	£.s.d./ long ton	Dollars/ 100 lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Marks/ 50 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/ lb.	Sh/d./ 112 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Cents/ lb.	£.s.d./ long ton	Cents/ lb.
1934-38	...	9.8	...	35.66	10.1	...	[1]23/6	6.4	...	15/12/0	[2]4.63
1947	...	29.7	...	—	22.5	...	86/9	19.2	...	...	...
1948	...	23.3	...	—	20.3	...	104/10½	16.0	...	...	...
1949	...	18.1	...	70.72	11.3	...	102/6	6.4	...	...	...
1950	129/ 6/8	20.4	235/4/11	85.78	11.8	[2]13.98	79/1½	8.8	[2]7.98	[2]98/14/0	[2]11.54
1951	244/18/7	24.5	303/ 7/6	96.40	16.1	19.62	84/7½	12.1	12.76	137/18/0	9.54
1952	182/ 3/1	29.7	261/ 5/7	76.50	9.9	12.70	96/0	5.5	6.48	81/ 6/0	7.31
1953	153/1/11	23.4	162/ 0/3	81.29	11.9	14.68	60/3	4.4	5.58	74/ 6/0	7.46
1954	112/ 8/0	17.9	[2]129/18/10	97.21	15.7	18.83	78/4	6.6	7.89	84/ 4/0	7.77
1955	95/16/1	15.7	188/ 6/5	69.62	10.6	13.61	78/6	7.2	8.38	88/14/1	8.23
1955 VII.	102/ 5/0	14.8	181/12/6	68.28	10.6	13.28	77/0	7.1	8.25	[3]91/ 0/0	7.48
VIII	96/ 6/0	14.8	184/12/0	67.70	9.9	12.84	80/0	7.2	8.34	91/ 0/0	7.71
IX	94/ 5/0	14.8	186/ 0/0	66.52	10.2	13.38	79/2	7.4	8.50	91/ 0/0	7.76
X	103/ 0/0	15.5	187/15/0	67.70	10.7	13.59	82/2	7.8	8.81	90/ 5/0	8.48
XI	108/ 4/0	16.1	191/12/6	68.28	9.8	13.19	81/11	7.8	8.84	88/ 5/0	8.80
XII	112/10/0	16.3	190/ 5/0	63.07	9.0	11.94	83/8	7.5	8.79	87/10/0	8.80
1956 I	115/10/0	16.3	188/15/0	64.29	9.1	12.12	82/4	7.2	8.60	88/13/4	8.75
II	117/ 0/0	16.3	187/ 6/8	67.87	9.7	12.50	82/0	6.6	8.16	90/ 0/0	8.75
III	122/ 6/8	16.3	189/ 0/0	66.14	9.7	12.88	75/8	6.6	7.94	86/ 0/0	8.75
IV	134/ 0/0	17.3	189/ 0/0	73.63	10.8	13.94	75/6	6.8	8.12	88/ 2/6	9.03
V	138/ 0/0	17.3	189/ 0/0	72.50	11.4	14.25	76/4	6.9	8.12	91/10/0	9.19
VI	131/ 0/0	17.3	188/ 5/0	66.69	10.1	13.30	76/0	6.3	7.68	91/10/0	8.75
VII	126/ 0/0	17.3	185/ 0/0	71.32	10.4	13.22	74/11	6.2	7.47	92/ 0/0	8.72
VIII	132/12/0	17.3	183/16/0	...	11.7	14.02	76/1	6.3	7.52	92/ 0/0	8.78
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	...	21.7	...	28.6	22.3	...	[1]11.4	13.9	...	7.6	[1]10.2
1947	...	65.5	...	—	49.6	...	34.4	42.3	...	...	...
1948	...	51.4	...	59.1	44.8	...	41.6	35.3	...	...	...
1949	...	39.9	...	39.9	24.9	...	37.6	14.1	...	...	...
1950	35.6	45.0	64.9	40.8	26.0	[2]30.8	21.8	19.4	[2]17.6	[2]27.2	[2]25.4
1951	67.5	76.1	83.6	45.9	35.5	43.3	23.3	26.7	28.1	38.0	21.0
1952	50.2	65.5	72.0	36.4	21.8	28.0	26.5	12.1	14.3	22.4	16.1
1953	42.2	51.6	44.6	38.7	26.2	32.4	16.6	9.7	12.3	20.5	16.4
1954	31.0	39.5	[2]35.5	46.3	34.6	41.5	21.6	14.6	17.4	23.2	17.1
1955	26.6	34.6	51.9	33.1	23.4	30.0	21.6	15.9	18.5	24.4	18.1
1955 VII.	28.2	32.6	50.1	32.5	23.4	29.8	21.2	15.7	18.0	25.5	16.5
VIII	26.5	32.6	50.8	32.2	21.8	28.3	22.0	15.9	18.4	25.5	17.0
IX	26.0	32.6	51.2	31.7	22.5	29.1	21.8	16.3	18.6	25.5	17.1
X	28.4	34.2	51.7	32.2	23.6	30.4	22.6	17.2	19.5	25.3	18.7
XI	29.8	35.5	52.8	32.5	21.6	28.6	22.6	17.2	20.0	24.7	19.4
XII	30.9	35.9	52.4	30.0	19.8	26.3	23.1	16.5	19.8	24.5	19.4
1956 I	31.8	35.9	52.0	30.6	20.1	26.7	22.7	15.8	18.7	24.8	19.3
II	32.2	35.9	51.6	32.3	21.4	27.5	22.6	14.6	18.0	25.2	19.3
III	33.7	35.9	52.1	31.5	21.4	28.4	20.8	14.6	17.5	24.1	19.3
IV	36.9	38.1	52.1	35.1	23.8	30.7	20.8	15.0	17.9	24.7	19.9
V	38.0	38.1	52.1	34.5	25.1	31.4	21.0	15 2	17.9	25.5	20.3
VI	36.1	38.1	51.9	31.8	22.3	29.3	20.9	13.9	16.9	25.5	19.3
VII	34.7	38.1	51.0	34.0	22.9	29.1	20.7	13.7	16.5	25.8	19.2
VIII	36 5	38.1	50.7	...	25.8	30.9	21.0	13.9	16.6	25.8	19.4

[1]C.I.F. European ports. — [2]1936-38. — [3]Average of less than 12 months. — [4]From this month forward, £.s.d. per metric ton.

Castor oil
European ports : Bombay firsts, drums, c. and f. — **United States :** No. 3, technical, carlots, f.o.b. New York ; 1934-38, barrels ; from 1947, drums.

Tung oil
European ports : 1950 through July 1954, spot, naked, United Kingdom ; from December 1954, Chinese, bulk, c. and f.

Lard
Germany, Western : American, boxes, importers' selling price ex bonded warehouse, Hamburg. — **United States : I** - Prime, steam, loose, tank carlots, Chicago. — **II** - Pure, refined, 37-lb. tins, f.a.s. ship, New York.

Tallow
United Kingdom : Australian, good color, mixed, titre 43½°; 1947 through 1952, c. and f. ; from 1953, c.i.f. — **United States : I** - Inedible prime or extra, tank carlots, wholesale price, Chicago. — **II** - Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. ship, New York.

Whale oil
United Kingdom : Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f.

Fish oil
United States : Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore.

[1]C.a.f. ports européens. — [2]1936-38. — [3]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [4]A partir de ce mois, £.s.d. par tonne métrique.

Huile de ricin
Ports européens : Bombay firsts, en tonneaux c. et f. — **Etats-Unis :** N° 3, pour usages techniques, par charges de wagon, f.o.b. New York ; 1934-38, barils ; depuis 1947, fûts.

Huile d'abrasin
Ports européens : De 1950 à fin juillet 1954, au comptant, nue, Royaume-Uni ; depuis décembre 1954, chinoise, en vrac, c. et f.

Saindoux
Allemagne occidentale : Des Etats-Unis, caisses, prix de vente des importateurs au magasin à Hambourg. — **Etats-Unis : I** - De première qualité, fondu à la vapeur, en vrac, par charges de wagons citernes, Chicago. — **II** - Pur, raffiné, boîtes de 37 livres, f.a.s. New York.

Suif
Royaume-Uni : Australien, bonne couleur, mélangé, titre 43½° ; de 1947 à 1952, c. et f. ; depuis 1953, c.a.f. — **Etats-Unis : I** - Non comestible, premier choix ou extra, par charges de wagon, prix de gros, Chicago. — **II** - « Fancy », en vrac, f.o.b. New York.

Huile de baleine
Royaume-Uni : Brute, par grandes quantités, en vrac, c.a.f.

Huile de poisson
Etats-Unis : Menhaden, brute, citernes, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Table 26. - Maritime freight rates :
A - Tramp shipping freight rates, selected commodities and routes

Tableau 26. - Taux de frets maritimes :
A - Taux de frets des tramps pour certains produits et routes

Year and month — Année et mois	Grain										
	United States-Gulf to :			St. Lawrence to :		Northern Range to :		North Pacific to :		Black Sea:	North China to:
	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Hamburg	West Coast of Italy	U.K. and Continent	Rotterdam	U.K. and Continent	Yugoslavia[1]	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Hamburg	to U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Rotterdam/ Hamburg/
	Rates in original currencies — Cours en monnaies originales										
	Sh/d sterling per long ton		U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars/ per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d. sterl. per long ton	Sh /d. sterl. per long ton
1938	...	14/1 1/4	...	[2] 10/7 1/4	[3] 13. 0 1/2	13/9 1/2	...	[2] 24/9 1/2	[3] 25 9	10/8	29/9
1950	[2] 53/3 1/2	69/7	7.88	38/6	5.72	...	...	69/5	...	36/5	94/11
1951	[2] 124/0 1/2	121/2	15.98	101/10	12.88	105/1	...	150/5	...	90/2	176/2
1952	[2] 68/10	61/10	10.17	55/11	7.70	66/11	...	100/0	10.56	57/7	113/6
1953	[2] 50/2	50/7	7.46	47/1	5.43	45/3	8.15	71/3	8.89	43/6	84/6
1954	59/5	55/6	...	51/3	6.00	54/11	8.89	81/9	12.58	52/6	81/4
1955	91/1	83/6	12.85	77/7	8.51	79/11	13.13	122/6	16.20	74/5	146/0
1955 VII.	92/9 [4] 1/2	85/0	...	76/5 [4] 1/2	9.95	77/2 [3] 1/2	...	105/4 [2] 1/2	...	—	142/6
VIII	85/0	...	12.00	68/2	8.45	70/8	...	100/0	...	—	...
IX.	93/9	...	11.75	79/9		80/1	...	107/0	...	63/8	...
X .	101/4	96/2	14.00	91/1	[5] 10.00	89/10	14.50	127/4	...	77/8	...
XI.	97/10	...	14.13	89/8	...	87/2	13.59	117/6	14.75	80/4	149/10
XII	100/5	...	14.00	90/0	...	89/0	...	131/1	16.47	83/6	171/5
1956 I .	102/11	...	14.00	...	9.83	90/0	13.50	147/0	18.67	85/4	184/6
II .	101/2	...	...	...	9.38	90/0	13.98	145/0	17.00	85/0	171/3
III.	100/0	98/4	16.50	90/0	10.38	92/6	14.71	—	17.74	85/0	171/2
IV.	106/0	120/7	17.31	96/6	11.92	100/5	17.20	—	19.20	85/0	[6] 160/0
V.	125/2	127/6	16.45	96/8	12.65	103/2	17.20	—	18.69	...	...
VI.	106/7	101/11	14.48	81/7	9.80	89/1	17.20	—	16.51	...	...
VII.	100/8	100/0	...	86/11	9.67	91/4	...	—	15.80	...	...
	Rates in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Cours en dollars des E.-U./t.m.										
1938	...	3.39	...	[2] 2.58	3.13	3.32	...	[2] 6.03	6.20	2.57	7.16
1950	7.34	9.59	7.76	5.30	5.63	...	...	9.56	...	5.02	13.08
1951	17.09	16.70	15.73	14.03	12.68	14.48	...	20.73	...	12.42	24.27
1952	9.48	8.52	10.01	7.70	7.58	9.22	...	13.78	10.39	7.93	15.64
1953	6.91	6.91	7.34	6.49	5.43	6.23	8.02	9.82	8.75	5.99	11.64
1954	8.19	7.65	...	7.06	5.91	7.57	8.75	11.26	12.38	7.23	11.21
1955	12.55	11.51	12.65	10.69	8.38	11.01	12.92	16.88	15.94	10.25	20.12
1955 VII.	12.78	11.71	...	10.54	9.79	10.64	...	14.52	...	—	19.63
VIII	11.71	...	11.81	9.39	8.32	9.74	...	13.78	...	—	...
IX .	12.92	...	11.56	10.99	...	11.03	...	14.74	...	8.77	...
X .	13.96	13.25	13.78	12.55	[5] 9.84	12.38	14.27	17.55	...	10.70	...
XI .	13.48	...	13.91	12.36	...	12.01	13.38	16.19	14.52	11.07	20.65
XII	13.80	...	13.78	12.40	...	12.26	...	18.06	16.21	11.51	23.62
1956 I .	14.18	...	13.78	...	9.67	12.40	13.29	20.25	18.38	11.76	25.42
II .	13.94	...	...	...	9.23	12.40	13.76	19.98	16.73	11.71	23.60
III.	13.78	13.55	16.24	12.40	10.22	12.75	14.48	—	17.46	11.71	23.58
IV.	14.61	16.62	17.04	13.30	11.73	13.84	16.93	—	18.90	11.71	[6] 22.05
V.	17.25	17.57	16.19	13.32	12.45	14.22	16.93	—	18.39	...	...
VI.	14.69	14.04	14.25	11.24	9.65	12.27	16.93	—	16.25	...	...
VII.	13.87	13.78	...	11.98	9.52	12.58	...	—	15.55	...	...

NOTE : Table prepared from basic data supplied by the Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden, Germany.

[1]Excluding United States shipping ; rates for United States ships are some 50-60 percent higher than rates shown. — [2]1934-38. — [3]Original quotations in sh/d. sterling per quarter (480 lb.). — [4]Sh/d. sterling per long ton. — [5]Part of the cargo going to Bremen. — [6]To Yugoslavia, via Antwerp/Hamburg.

NOTE : Tableau préparé d'après des données de base fournies par le Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden (Allemagne).

[1]Non compris les services de navigation des Etats-Unis ; les taux de fret pour les bateaux américains sont supérieurs de 50 à 60 pour cent aux taux indiqués. — [2]1934-38. — [3]Cours originaux en shillings et pence sterling par 480 lb. — [4]Shillings et pence sterling par tonne longue. — [5]Une partie de la cargaison est destinée à Brême. — [6]Vers la Yougoslavie, par Anvers/Hambourg.

Table 26. - Maritime freight rates :
A - Tramp shipping freight rates, selected commodities and routes (concluded)

Tableau 26. - Taux de frets maritimes :
A - Taux de frets des tramps pour certains produits et routes (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Grain					Sugar					Groundnuts[1]	Soybeans
	River Plate to :		Australia :			Cuba to :		San Domingo	Mauritius	Queensland	Gambia	U.S. Gulf
	U.K. and Continent	Antwerp/ Hamburg	Western to U.K. and Continent	Eastern to U.K. and Continent	Full Range to U.K. and Continent	U.K.	Rotterdam	to United Kingdom			to U.K.	to Japan
	Rates in original currencies - Cours en monnaies originales											
	Sh/d sterling per long ton											U.S. dollars per long ton
1938	[2]21/6½	25/2¾	32/2¾	...	[3]30/2	15/11¾	16/5½	...	...	...	...	...
1950	48/8	46/1	69/10	76/5	70/10	60/1	67/7	53/10	55/7	84/3	89/11½	...
1951	103/9	94/8	131/9	151/5½	148/9	138/8	146/3	134/2	118/4	...	171/6½	...
1952	63/8	62/6½	95/0¾	102/7	96/5	87/2	87/9½	89/11⅜	66/6½	103/11	133/10	13.19
1953	70/7⅜	70/2	82/11	92/1	87/9	66/3	68/7	60/0	65/1	113/2	100/4	10.61
1954	82/3	79/2	80/1	90/4	86/8	66/11	78/6	67/4	72/3	117/4	...	12.14
1955	110/4	96/5	126/11	131/7	11/9	114/6	111/7	103/4	99/5	157/0	135/0	16.77
1955 VII	109/0⅘	93/6	117/2⅝	128/4⅘	123/6	...	...	...	...	160/0	...	17.40
VIII	110/0	94/2	118/9	...	118/9	...	100/0	...	93/0	160/0	...	18.00
IX	106/9	90/3	...	...	...	...	125/6	...	...	...	...	19.42
X	114/2	103/11	152/1	158/9	155/11	...	125/11	...	127/3	185/0	...	21.00
XI	112/6	101/10	139/3	147/3	142/4	124/11	118/11	112/1	...	180/8	...	18.03
XII	127/0	119/8	172/11	170/4	171/6	126/3	125/0	116/8	...	...	...	17.00
1956 I	130/9	124/0	168/9	177/11	174/8	107/0	101/0	...	...	...	...	17.50
II	133/0	119/8	153/10	162/6	157/0	104/11	105/2	104/1	...	...	...	18.25
III	142/6	130/5	169/5	176/8	171/10	[3]124/0	113/3	113/9	...	205/0	...	19.08
IV	153/0	144/2	175/2	187/0	178/6	...	[4]133/0	...	122/6	223/8	[5]120/0	20.83
V	172/6	161/11	166/6	176/9	168/10	...	...	...	125/0	211/9	[5]130/0	23.24
VI	166/11	141/7	158/3	166/8	159/5	...	[4]149/5	...	119/0	197/1	...	23.00
VII	155/7	145/11	149/5	157/0	152/4	[3]142/6	[4]142/6	...	122/0	190/0	...	21.55
	Rates in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Cours en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1938	[2]5.24	6.06	7.76	...	[3]7.10	3.85	3.96	...	...	...	...	...
1950	6.71	6.35	9.62	10 53	9.76	8.28	9.31	7.42	7.66	11.61	12.40	...
1951	14.30	13.04	18.15	20 87	20 50	19.11	20 15	18.49	16.31	...	23.63	...
1952	8.77	8.62	13.10	14.13	13.29	12 01	12 10	12 40	9.17	14.32	18.44	12.98
1953	9.73	9.67	11.43	12 69	12 09	9.13	9.45	8.27	8.97	15 59	13.82	10.44
1954	11.33	10.91	11.03	12.45	11.94	9.22	10.82	9.30	9.96	16.17	...	11.95
1955	15.20	13.28	17.49	18.13	17.60	15.78	15.37	14.24	13.70	21.63	18.60	16.51
1955 VII	15.02	12.88	16.16	17.69	17.02	...	...	...	...	22 05	...	17.13
VIII	15.16	12.98	16.36	...	16.36	...	13.78	...	12.81	22 05	...	17.72
IX	14.71	12.44	...	...	...	...	17.29	...	...	...	...	19.11
X	15.73	14.32	20 96	21.87	21.48	...	17.35	...	17.53	25.49	...	20.67
XI	15.50	14.03	19.19	20.29	19.61	17.21	16.39	15.44	...	24.89	...	17.75
XII	17.50	16.49	23.83	23.47	23.63	17.40	17.22	16 08	...	...	...	16.73
1956 I	18.02	17.09	23.25	24.52	24.07	14.74	13.92	...	...	...	...	17.22
II	18.33	16.49	21.20	22.39	21.63	14.46	14.49	14 34	...	...	...	17.96
III	19.63	17.97	23.34	24.34	23.68	[3]17.09	15.60	15.67	...	28.25	...	18.78
IV	21.08	19.86	24.14	25.77	24.60	...	[4]18.33	...	16.88	30.82	[5]16.53	20.50
V	23.77	22.31	22.94	24.35	23.26	...	...	...	17.22	29.18	[5]17.91	22.87
VI	23.00	19.51	21.81	22.96	21.97	...	[6]20.59	...	16.40	27.16	...	22.64
VII	21.44	20.11	20.59	21.63	20.99	[3]19.63	[4]19.63	...	16.81	26.18	...	21.21

[1]Bulk, unshelled. — [2]1934-38. — [3]Liner rate. — [4]To Antwerp/Hamburg. — [5]Shelled, bagged, to Bordeaux-Hamburg range. — [6]To Continent.

[1]Arachides en vrac, non décortiquées. — [2]1934-38. — [3]Taux pour services réguliers. — [4]A destination d'Anvers/Hambourg. — [5]Arachides décortiquées, en sacs, à destination de Bordeaux, Hambourg ou d'un port intermédiaire. — [6]A destination du Continent.

Table 26. - Maritime freight rates :
B - Index numbers of ocean freight rates, selected countries

Tableau 26. - Taux de frets maritimes :
B - Indices des frets maritimes pour certains pays

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	Denmark	Germany, W [1]		Norway		Sweden [2]		United Kingdom				
	Dry Cargo	Dry Cargo		Dry Cargo		Dry Cargo	Grain [2]	General	Grain	Sugar	Fertilizers	Average
	Trip Charter	Trip Charter	Liner Services	Trip Charter	Time Charter	Trip Charter		Trip Charter				Time Charter
1950	88	...	...	97	111	78	64	98	...	...	...	...
1951	148	...	...	201	308	147	123	203	...	...	...	...
1952	118	...	...	128	169	111	87	129	126	124	121	165
1953	100	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	105	...	...	106	117	104	109	111	109	118	106	118
1955	135	132	108	148	205	134	137	165	168	176	141	214
1955 VII	139	132	108	150	210	140	143	168	165	181	—	241
VIII	142	128	109	148	210	146	131	168	165	182	149	226
IX	147	134	110	153	225	145	130	178	180	218	147	235
X	148	147	111	170	235	144	139	192	195	232	—	250
XI	150	147	112	159	214	144	138	175	181	182	120	224
XII	150	153	112	161	225	149	162	181	194	179	119	218
1956 I	151	153	114	158	235	144	...	186	202	—	—	228
II	151	149	114	154	236	143	...	181	198	175	—	245
III	149	155	116	158	246	142	...	190	211	192	—	248
IV	149	165	117	166	274	144	...	196	233	203	137	283
V	147	167	116	167	194	147	...	209	229	222	—	314
VI	150	160	118	173	276	150	...	201	203	222	171	280
VII	152	158	118	173	283	149	...	200	205	226	158	276

NOTE : Table prepared from data supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The index numbers were recalculated on the base 1953 = 100, for the purpose of international comparability. All indices refer to tramp shipping, except those for Germany, which also include rates by liner.

[1]Base : July-December 1954 = 100. — [2]Index discontinued after December 1955.

Denmark : Weighted average of quotations for commodities carried by Danish ships to and from Danish ports. The routes selected are given equal weights within each commodity.

Germany, Western : Trip Charter : weighted average of quotations by ships of all flags to and from ports between Antwerp and Hamburg inclusive. Liner services : weighted average of rates ruling on important routes to and from Lubeck and ports between Antwerp and Hamburg inclusive.

Norway : Trip charter: weighted average of quotations for selected commodities carried by ships of all flags on selected routes of the world. Routes are given equal weights within each commodity. Time charter : average, for charters running less than a year, of oil burning (including diesel) vessels of 9,000 - 11,000 dead weight tons.

Sweden : Dry Cargo: unweighted average of quotations by ships of all flags to and from Swedish ports. Grain-: unweighted average of quotations from the River Plate to Sweden.

United Kingdom : Only quotations in sterling are included. Trip charter - general ; weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were engaged in 1951, except the U.K. - Elbe/Brest route. Averages for routes and commodities are determined on the basis of freight revenue earned by the U.K. tramp fleet in 1951. Time charter : includes only quotations for vessels of 8,000 tons and over, dead weight, except coal-fired steamers engaged either in round voyages or for periods of not more than nine months. Steamers and motor vessels are given equal weights.

NOTE : Tableau préparé d'après des données fournies par le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies. Les indices ont été recalculés sur la base 1953 = 100 aux fins de la comparabilité internationale. Tous les indices se rapportent aux transports par tramps, sauf pour l'Allemagne dont les indices comprennent aussi les taux des lignes régulières.

[1]Base : juillet-décembre 1954 = 100. — [2]Indices ayant cessé de paraître après décembre 1955.

Danemark: Moyenne pondérées des taux pour les marchandises transportées par des navires danois en provenance et à destination des ports danois. Les routes choisies ont été affectées d'une valeur uniforme pour chaque produit donné.

Allemagne occidentale: Affrètement au voyage: moyenne pondérée des taux pour navires battant tous pavillons à destination ou en provenance d'Anvers, de Hambourg ou d'un port intermédiaire. Services réguliers : moyenne pondérée des frets sur des trajets importants partant de Lubeck et des ports situés entre Anvers et Hambourg, ou y aboutissant.

Norvège : Affrètements au voyage : moyenne pondérée des taux pour certaines marchandises transportées par navires battant tous pavillons, sur certaines routes du monde. Les routes ont été affectées d'une valeur uniforme pour chaque produit donné. Affrètements à temps : moyenne pour les affrètements de moins d'un an de navires chauffant au mazout (y compris le diesel), de 9 000 à 11 000 tonnes dw.

Suède : Cargaisons sèches : Moyenne non pondérée des taux pour navires battant tous pavillons à destination ou en provenance de ports suédois. Grain : moyenne non pondérée de taux du Rio de la Plata à destination de la Suède.

Royaume-Uni : Ne comprend que les taux en sterling. Affrètements au voyage : moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les routes du monde importantes en 1951 pour la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. Les moyennes pour les routes et les produits sont déterminées sur la base du revenu de la flotte britannique de tramps en 1951. Affrètements à temps : ne comprend que les taux pour navires de 8 000 tonnes dw et plus, à l'exception des navires chauffant au charbon, pour des affrètements aller et retour ou des affrètements ne dépassant pas neuf mois. Les navires à vapeur et à moteur ont été affectés de la même

Table 27. - Index numbers : International market prices of fats and oils (excluding butter) and oilseeds

Tableau 27. - Nombres-indices : Prix des matières grasses (non compris le beurre) et des oléagineux sur le marché international

1952-54 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	All fats and oils (excluding butter) Toutes matières grasses (non compris le beurre)									Oilseeds Oléagineux
	Edible soap oils and fats						Drying oils [3]	Fish oil	Total all fats and oils	Total[4] all items
	Olive oil	Other soft oils [1]	Lauric-acid oils [2]	Lard	Tallow, whale and palm oils	All items				
	Matières grasses comestibles et destinées à la savonnerie									
	Huile d'olive	Autres huiles fluides [1]	Huiles d'acide laurique [2]	Saindoux	Suif, huiles de baleine et de palme	Ensemble du groupe	Huiles siccatives [3]	Huile de poisson	Ensemble des matières grasses	Total [4]
1950	88	111	127	94	129	118	115	121	118	104
1951	124	141	148	129	182	152	164	188	154	127
1952	100	97	88	82	100	94	133	99	99	98
1953	112	105	112	96	91	103	93	95	102	105
1954	87	98	101	123	109	103	69	106	99	98
1955	99	83	87	89	114	93	85	112	92	92
1955 I	85.9	86 9	99.1	94.3	116 6	98.6	77.2	122 0	96 4	99.8
II	78.8	82.7	95.6	93 2	114.6	95.6	82 0	122.0	94.4	97.3
III	88 9	78.8	86.2	89.9	103 0	88 7	78 5	114.2	87.8	91.7
IV	93 0	78.5	85 0	96.5	111.5	91.1	79.9	108.5	89 9	90 5
V	93 0	79.3	85 2	92.5	109.3	90.5	81.6	108.5	89.6	89.3
VI	93 0	83.9	85 9	89.4	111.3	92 4	86.1	100.7	91.7	91.4
VII	100 4	86 8	86.6	89.3	114.4	94.6	88 9	101 9	93.9	93 8
VIII	105 2	83.3	83.8	83.7	115.8	92.7	84 0	104.9	91.8	90 9
IX	105 6	83 0	84 0	86 0	115 3	92 9	82 1	105 7	91.7	88.2
X	113.2	83.2	85 0	89.9	117.5	94.4	86 4	115.4	93.7	89.5
XI	113.3	84 0	84.4	84.6	116 9	93 9	91 8	119 7	94.0	87 8
XII	113.3	86.6	85.2	77.8	116.4	94.2	95.6	119.7	94.8	89.0
1956 I	118.2	88.4	84.8	79.0	114.9	94.6	102.6	119 2	96 0	90.2
II	118 2	95 5	85 0	81.3	114.3	96.8	106.6	119 2	98.3	91 7
III	160.4	107 0	85 9	84.0	112 4	102.2	115 4	119 2	104 0	95.5
IV	162 4	112.4	90.3	90 8	116.8	106.9	118.8	122 8	108.6	99 7
V	167.5	117.8	94 2	92 9	120 5	111.1	120 5	125 4	112.5	105 0
VI	160 2	107.4	87 5	86 7	118.5	104.6	112.4	119 2	105 7	97.4
VII	155.8	102.9	85 0	86 1	117.1	101.8	103.2	118 5	102.2	92.4
VIII	149.8	99.4	85.0	89.8	115.5	100.3	105 3	119.7	101 3	90.3

NOTE : For a detailed description of methods of calculation, choice of price series, and sources of data used in the computation of the above indices through August 1955, see *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. IV, No. 10, pp. 12-24 : " Indices of International Market Prices of Fats, Oils, and Oilseeds. " Since this article was written, the following changes have taken place :

Groundnut oil : From June 1956, the price used for the index is that of South African oil, bulk, c. and f. European ports, linked to the series previously used (Indian, bulk, c. and f. European ports).

Groundnuts : From January 1956, the price used for the index is that of Nigerian groundnuts, shelled, c.i.f. European ports, linked to the series previously used (Sudanese, unshelled, c.i.f. European ports).

Soybeans : From October 1955, prices of Chinese soybeans, yellow, have been used to continue the series of Manchurian soybean prices.

[1]Includes series for groundnut, soybean, and cottonseed oils. — [2]Includes series for coconut and palm kernel oils. — [3]Includes series for linseed, castor, and tung oils. — [4]Includes series for groundnuts, cottonseeds, soybeans, copra, palm kernels, linseed, and castor beans.

NOTE : Pour une description détaillée de la méthode de calcul, du choix des séries de prix, et des sources des données ayant servi à établir les nombres-indices ci-dessus jusqu'à fin août 1955, se reporter au *Bulletin mensuel : Economie et statistique agricoles*, Vol. IV, N° 10, pages 12-24: «Indice des prix des matières grasses et des graines oléagineuses sur le marché international ». Depuis la publication de cet article, les changements suivants ont eu lieu :

Huile d'arachide : Depuis juin 1956, le prix utilisé pour l'indice est celui de l'huile sud-africaine, en vrac, c. et f. ports européens, raccordé à la série utilisée auparavant (huile indienne, en vrac, c. et f. ports européens).

Arachides : Depuis janvier 1956, le prix utilisé pour l'indice est celui des arachides de la Nigeria, décortiquées, c.a.f. ports européens, raccordé à la série utilisée auparavant (arachides soudanaises non décortiquées, c.a.f. ports européens).

Soja : Depuis octobre 1955, les prix du soja chinois, jaune, ont été utilisés pour continuer la série de prix du soja de Mandchourie.

[1]Comprend des séries pour l'huile d'arachide, de soja et de coton. — [2]Comprend des séries pour l'huile de coco et l'huile de palmiste. — [3]Comprend des séries pour l'huile de lin, de ricin, et d'abrasin. — [4]Comprend des séries pour les arachides, les graines de coton, les fèves de soja, le coprah, les palmistes, les graines de lin et les graines de ricin.

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This index covers numbers 11-12 of Volume IV and numbers 1-10 of Volume V

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